

25th March 1953]

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CONSOLIDATED FUND (WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS) BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953 and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once. ’

Sir, I do not propose to make any formal speech at this stage. But I would like to bring to the notice of this Honourable House that during the discussion on the Budget we got so many opportunities to discuss matters relating to administration. First we had a chance when we discussed the Governor's Address. The second opportunity was when we discussed the Budget generally when we covered the entire field of administration. Later on we had the voting on Demands when we drew pointed attention of the authorities with reference to each subject. But this year we took only a vote on account and so we had only two days for this purpose. Now I have moved the Appropriation Bill and the entire field of administration can be covered at this stage also. When I move the supplementary Demands to-morrow and that goes on for two days, then again the entire field of administration will be touched. Besides all these opportunities, the Appropriation Bill on the supplementary Demands will provide yet another opportunity. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition to draw up a plan of debate instead of speaking on all things at all times so that during the Governor's Address, for instance, we could discuss the difficulties and the requirements of our respective constituencies, during the general discussion on the Budget, the entire field of administration, during the discussion on Grants, specific questions relating to the particular Demand and during the discussion on the Appropriation Bill, any matter that has been left out on the three previous occasions. If we have such a plan of debate, it will be useful for all—Members as well as Government—and all can concentrate upon certain aspects of the administration at a given time. I am sure the Leader of the Opposition will apply his mind to this question and I am prepared to discuss matters with him and, in consultation with other leaders of parties, come to tentative conclusions and draw up a plan of debate.

“ With these words, Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ఆధ్యక్షా, ప్రభుత్వం రాజ్యాం సంవత్సరం ప్రథమ ఆర్థ భాగానికి కావలసిన మొత్తములను సంజూరుకుగాను ప్రతిపాదించిన ఈ ఎ.పి.ఎ.పి.ఎ. బిల్లును నేను వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ కొన్ని విషయాలు ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకొని రాదలిచాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విస్తృతమైనది, కాబట్టి ఆరు నెలలకే డిమాండ్‌లను ప్రవేశపెడుతున్నామని మంత్రులు చెబుతున్నారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం ఆరు మాసాలవరకు ఎందుకు వాయిదా పడాలో నాకేమి బోధపడడం లేదు. వెంటనే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని నిర్మించవచ్చు; వచ్చే సంవత్సరం సంపూర్ణం చేయవచ్చు.”

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a.m.

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ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండవచ్చు. విశిష్టతకి ఆరు నెలల కాలపరణం ఎందుకో తెలియడం లేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సాగుగా తీసుకొని ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంలోని ఎక్కువ పనులను ప్రభుత్వం నిలిపివేసింది. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి హద్దు చిక్కులు తెచ్చిపెట్టేదిగా మాత్రమే యీ ప్రభుత్వం సంచరిస్తోంది గాని నూతన ప్రభుత్వానికి సహాయంచేసే శ్రవ్యత వున్నట్లు కనిపించడం లేదు.

“ఈ బడ్జెట్ ను తయారుచేయడంలో యెటువంటి నిర్మాణాత్మక విధానం అనుసరించబడలేదు. కేవలం సాత పంథానే ఇది ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వ విధానమేమో ఈ బడ్జెట్ ద్వారా చెప్పజాలకుండా వున్నాము. గత సంవత్సరం యేవిధంగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పరిపాలన సాగించిందో ఈ సంవత్సరం అదేవిధంగా పరిపాలన సాగిస్తోంది. దమననీచే ఈ ప్రభుత్వ విధానాలలో ప్రతిబింబిస్తోంది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అధికారంలోకి వచ్చి సాధించినదేమీ లేదని చెప్పవలసివుంది. ప్రజాపక్షముగమైన పనులను వారి ప్రభుత్వం ఏమీ చేయలేకపోయింది. కంట్రోల్స్ ను రద్దుచేయడమంటేనే జరిగింది కాని అవసరమైనా ధరలను అదుపులో పెట్టటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం ప్రయత్నం చేయలేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు అవలంబిస్తున్న కంట్రోల్స్ రద్దు విధానం జయప్రదంగా వున్నదని ప్రభుత్వ పక్షములోనివారైనా చెప్పజాలరని అనుకొంటున్నాను. ప్రజా సామాన్యంయొక్క పరిస్థితి నానాటికి దుర్భరమైపోతోంది. ఇక రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు సాధించినదల్లా ఒక్క విషయంలో మాత్రమేనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అల్ప సంఖ్యాక వర్గంగా వున్న కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీని వారు అధికారంలోనికి తీసుకొనిరాగలిగారు. ఏదో ఒక విధాన ప్రతిపక్షంగావున్న యు. డి. యాన్. నుంచి ఒక ముఖ్యమైన వర్గాన్ని దీలతీయగలిగారు. కుతంత్రాలతో తమ అధికారాన్ని సుస్థిరం చేసుకోగలిగినారే కాని ప్రజాసమస్యలను, కనీసం ఒకదానినైనా వారు పరిష్కరించ లేకపోయినారు. సంక్షిప్తంగా చెప్పాలి అంటే వారు సాధించిన విజయాలు ఏమీ లేవు.

“ఆరిగేషన్ విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం ఎంతమాత్రం సంతృప్తికరంగా లేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని సాగుగా తీసుకొని మేజర్, మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ పనులను, విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి ప్రణాళికలను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం నిలిపివేసింది. ఆంధ్రదేశం అభివృద్ధి చెందకుండా ఎన్ని అటంకాలు పెట్టగలదో అన్ని అటంకాలూ కలిగించుటకే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నిస్తోందని చెప్పవలసి వచ్చినందుకు ఎంతో విచారిస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా బంజరు భూముల సాగు విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకంగా మాత్రమే ఉన్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు మన రాష్ట్రంలో 80, 90 లక్షల ఎకరాల వరకు బంజరున్నాయి. ఈ బంజరు భూమిలేని వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు, రైతులకు యిప్పించవలసినదని ఎక్కువ రాయములు మంత్రిగారికి విన్నవించుకొన్నాము. ఐతే ప్రయోజనం మాత్రం కనిపించడంలేదు. ఏ రాజకీయ పాథితులకో లేదా పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములకో ఈ భూములను ఇచ్చుటకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం యిష్టపడుతుంది కాని పేద రైతులకు యివ్వడయ్యా అంటే చాలా విపరీత వైఖరిని ప్రదర్శిస్తోంది. దేశంలో భూస్వామ్య విధానం అమలులో వున్నంతవరకూ దేశం పురోభివృద్ధి చెందదు. ఏ కొద్దిమంది భాగ్యవంతుల చేతులలోనే భూమి ఉండడమనేది దేశాభివృద్ధిని కాంగ్రెస్ వారు గుర్తించాలి. అధికారానికి రానంతవరకు కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీవారు భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని రద్దుచేస్తామని చెబుతూవుండేవారు. కాని అధికారంలోకి వచ్చిన తరువాత అదంతా మరచిపోయారు. ఈనాడు భూస్వాములకే ప్రభుత్వం పట్టెత్తు యిస్తోంది. ఇంకా సగం

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చెప్పాల్సి అంటే మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వం భూస్వాములకు విజేంటుగా పనిచేస్తోంది అని చెప్పవలసివుంది. బంజరు భూములను నేద్యయోగ్యంగా చేస్తూ, అధికాహారధాన్యాలను ఉత్పత్తి చేస్తూ అని లక్షలాది ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వానికి విజ్ఞప్తులను పంపించుకొంటూ వుండే వాటిని ఏమూల వారేస్తున్నారో తెలియడంలేదు. నిజంగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అధికారాహారోత్పత్తిని, దేశ సంపదాభివృద్ధిని హృదయపూర్వకంగా కాంక్షిస్తోందా అని అనుమానించ వలసి వస్తోంది. ఈ 80, 90 లక్షల ఎకరాల బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు, ఇతర పేద రైతులకు యిచ్చినట్లయితే వారి ఆర్థిక స్థితి చాగుపరచుటకే కాక దేశ సంపదను అభివృద్ధి పరచుటకు కూడా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం యత్నించి ఉండి వుండేది. కాని ఆ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించలేదు. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏ భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని దేశంలో పెంచి పోషించారో ఆ విధానాన్నే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం కూడా అనుసరిస్తోంది. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం పోయింది, ఇక కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం పోవాలి. అంతవరకు మనకు ఈ అగచాట్లు తప్పవు అని ప్రజావాచకమ్యం ఈనాడు నిస్సృలహ, నిరాశలలో మునిగి తేలుతున్నారు. ఈ భూసమస్యను పరిష్కారం చేయడం దేశంలో శాంతి వుండదు. రైతులు తమ హక్కులేవో గుర్తించారు. వారి హక్కులను కాపాడుకోవటానికి వెళ్లివ్వకుండా పోరాడుతారు. పరిస్థితులు చేయి దాటకముందే శ్రద్ధవహించి భూస్వామ్యవిధానాన్ని రద్దుజేయండి. దున్నేవానికే భూమిపై హక్కు కలిగించండి. కమ్యూనిస్టులు ఎర్ల కలహాలు పెంచుతున్నారు, ఆరాచకాన్ని ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్నారు అని నిందించి లాభంలేదు. న్యాయమైన, ధర్మమైన సంస్కరణలను పెట్టనే ప్రవేశపెట్టండి. ప్రజాదరాన్ని పొందటానికి ప్రయత్నించండి, అని కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ బడ్జెట్ తయారుచేసిన విధం చూచినట్లయితే ఇది తమిళ, ఆంధ్ర విభేదాలను పెంపుచేసేదిగా మూత్రమే ఉన్నదని చెప్పవలసి వుంది. ఈ ఉభయ బాషలవారి మధ్య సామరస్యాన్ని పెంచుటకే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రయత్నించవలసి వున్నది కాని తద్విరుద్ధంగా ప్రకటనలను చేయడం చాగుండలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“మన రాష్ట్రంలో జమీందారీ రద్దు శాసనం పాస్ చేయబడింది. కాని ఈ శాసనంవల్ల పొందవలసినంత ప్రతిఫలాన్ని రైతులు పొందటం లేదని చెబుతున్నాను. అనేక జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలు యింతవరకు సర్వే చేయబడలేదు. నా నియోజకవర్గంలో మునగాల మొదలైన జమీందారీలు వున్నాయి. అక్కడి జమీందారులు, పెద్ద ఉద్యోగులు. ఏవో కారణాలు చూపి రైతులను భూములనుంచి తొలగించేస్తున్నారు. భూములు సర్వే చేయబడనందున అవి తమ స్వంత అస్తి అని జమీందారులు రైతులను తొలగించేస్తున్నారు. ఈ జమీందార్లకు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు సహాయపడుతున్నారు. ప్రజాప్రతినిధుల మాటలకు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు ఎట్టి విలువ చూపడం లేదు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చిన తరువాత ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు నిరంకుశంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారని చెప్పవలసివుంది. వారికి ఎవరి భయం లేకుండాపోయింది. ఈ పరిపాలన అధికారులయొక్క, పోలీసులయొక్క పరిపాలనగా పరిణమించింది. అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు కాటకాలు ప్రబలి ప్రజలు దారుణ పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు ఎంతమాత్రం సహాయపడడంలేదు. ప్రజల కొనుగోలు శక్తి క్షీణించిపోతోంది. . బసప్పటికి ప్రభుత్వం వారికి ఎట్టి సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయుట లేదు.

“పారిశ్రామికంగా ఆంధ్ర దేశం చాలా వెనుకబడివున్నదన్న విషయం అందఱకు తెలిసినటువంటిదే. బసప్పటికి పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధిచేయటానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [25th March 1953]

మాత్రం ప్రయత్నం చేయలేదు. అంతేకాక తిరుపతిలోని రెండు ఫ్యాక్టరీలు కారణంతో రాలవల్ల మూసివేయబడినా వాటిని స్వాధీన పరచుకొని నిర్వహించటానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ముందుకు రాలేదు. ఇది చాలా సోపానియమైన విషయం.

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a.m.

“ఇక పోలీస్ పరిపాలన విషయం గమనించండి. పోలీస్ బలగాన్ని పెంచి ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులను అణగార్చి పరిపాలన సాగించుటే యీ ప్రభుత్వముఖ్యద్దేశంగా కన్పిస్తోంది. పోలీస్ పరిపాలన ఎంతో సమర్థనీయంగా ఉన్నదని శ్రీరాజగోపాలాచారిగారు సంతృప్తిపడుతున్నారు. రాష్ట్ర ఆదాయంలో సూటికి 12 వతులు ఆసగా విడుకోట్ల రూపాయలవరకు పోలీస్ శాఖపై యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చుచేస్తోంది. ఇంత పెద్ద మొత్తం ఖర్చుచేయడం ఆనవసరం అని మేము అంటే రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు విశ్వసించరు. పోలీస్ వారి బీవనర్స్ యొక్క పెంచుటకు వారికి గృహవసతి కల్పించుటకు హెచ్చు మొత్తాలు ఖర్చుచేయబడుతున్నాయి అంటే కొంత మెరుగుగా వుండేది. కాని కేవలం హెచ్చుమంది సిబ్బందిని ఏర్పాటు చేయడానికి, ప్రత్యేక పోలీస్ దళాలను నిర్వహించటానికి మాత్రమే ఇంత హెచ్చుమొత్తం కావలసి వస్తోంది. ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులను అణగ ద్రొక్కటానికి, తన అధికారాన్ని సుస్థిరం చేసుకోవటానికి మాత్రమే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పోలీస్ శాఖపై విడుకోట్ల రూపాయలు వెచ్చిస్తున్నారు. పజ్జామీదాన్ని పొందగల ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విధంగా ప్రవర్తించదు. ఇక యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారియొక్క నిస్పృహపాత బుద్ధి ఎంత చెప్పకోతగిందిగా వుందో మనవి చేస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా మా కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీవారి పట్ల వీరు ఆససరిస్తున్న విధానం చాలా శోచనీయంగావుంది. మా పార్టీ కార్యాలయం ముందు నిత్యం పోలీసులు కాపలా కాస్తూనే వుంటారు. ఎందుకు యీ నిఘా? రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి ఉన్న సంఘా సుపత్తి మారు ఉండకపోవచ్చు. వారి రాజనీతిజ్ఞత మూలం కొరవడి ఉండవచ్చు. కాని ఇట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారితో ఎలా ప్రవర్తించాలి మాత్రం మాకు తెలుసు. మా పనులు మేము నిర్వర్తించుకోగలం. ఎంత కాపలాపెట్టినా మమ్మల్ని ఎన్ని విధాల వారు భయపెట్టజూచినా ఫలితం మాత్రం ఏమీ వుండదు. ఆనవసరమైన యీ ఖర్చు ఎందుకు? మా విధానాలేమో పభుత్వం వారికి తెలియజేసే ఉన్నాము. విసఫ్ఫటికి ప్రతిపక్షాన్ని అణగద్రొక్కే ప్రయత్నాలు ఎందుకు చేయాలి? కమ్యూనిస్టులను అణగ ద్రొక్కే ప్రయత్నాలవల్ల వారి ఆశయం సఫలంకాదు. దమననీతి వల్ల ఏ ప్రభుత్వం విజయం సాధించలేదు. లాల్కారికంగా ఏ ప్రయోజనాలైనా ఉండవచ్చు నేమోకాని ఉత్తరగత రా ఆది ప్రభుత్వమునకు ప్రమాదకరంగానే పరిణమిస్తుంది. గత కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం ఏ విధంగా మా పట్ల ప్రవర్తించింది, ఏ ప్రతిఫలం పొందింది, అనే విషయాలు ఒక్కసారి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు జ్ఞప్తికి తెచ్చుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. గత ప్రభుత్వానికి పట్టినగతే యీ ప్రభుత్వానికి కూడా పట్టవలెనని వారు కోరినట్లైతే వారు సరిగ్గానే విధానం సరియైనదే అంటాను. కాని వారి పార్టీకేయన్ను దృష్ట్యా ఆయినా వారు ఈ నిరంకుశ విధానాన్ని మార్చుకోవాలని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. నానాటికి పోలీస్ హత్యాచారాలు మిలిమీరి పోతున్నాయి. ఈ మధ్య ఒక పేద కుటుంబాన్ని ఆడ, మగ, పసి పిల్లల సహితంగా పోలీసులు వదిరోజులు లాకప్ లో ఉంచారు. వారిని నానాపాంసల పాలు జేశారు. ఒక స్త్రీని చెరచారు. ఈ విషయాలన్నీ కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ నాయకుడు నాగరెడ్డిగారు ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించారు. ఐతే ఇంతరకు దానిమీద ఎటువంటి చర్య ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకోలేదు. ఇదేవిధంగా బందరులోకూడా జూదమాడుచున్నారని కల్పించి కొంతమందిని జైలులో పెట్టి నానా బాధలు పెట్టారు. ప్రభుత్వం ఇంతనిరంకుశంగా పరిపాలన సాగిస్తోంది. ప్రజలకు అట్టి

25th March 1953] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

ప్రభుత్వం పై విశ్వాసం ఎలా వుంటుంది? యీ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వారి ఉద్యోగస్తులైనా విశ్వసించరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. గత 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలుగా కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ ఎలా సంచరించిందో ప్రజలకు తెలుసు. ప్రజల విశ్వాసాన్ని చూరగొన్నాం గనుకనే మేము ఆధిక సంఖ్యలో యీ శాసనసభకు ఎన్నుకోబడినాము. ఎంత ప్రచారంచేసినా మాపై ఎంతకు తండ్రిాలు సాగించినా ప్రజలు మిమ్ము నమ్మరు. పోలీసులు గ్రామాలలో ఎలా సంచరిస్తున్నారో ప్రజలకు తెలుసు. వారు ఎంతటి నిరంకుశపాలనకు కట్టుబడి వుండవలసివచ్చినదో ప్రజలకు తెలుసు. మనం ప్రజలకండ్లు కప్పలేం. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత ప్రయత్నంచినా మా పట్ల ప్రజలకున్న విశ్వాసాన్ని సడలించలేదు. ఇక మా పార్టీ ప్రచారం జరుపుకొనకుండాకూడా యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎన్నో ఆటంకాలు కల్పించింది. రాజ్యాంగ చట్టంలో నిర్వచించిన విధంగా వాక్స్వతంత్ర హక్కును కూడా మాకు లేకుండా యీ ప్రభుత్వం చేసింది. ఎక్కడైనా ఒక మీటింగ్ పెట్టుకోవాలి అంటే డివై. ఎఫ్. పి. వర్మిష్ట్ పొందాలి. కొన్నికొన్ని గ్రామ ప్రాంతాలలో సభలు, సమావేశాలు జరుపుకోవాలి అంటే సర్కిల్ ఇన్స్పెక్టర్ ఆమోదాన్ని పొందాలి. యీ ఆధికారుల ఆమోదం పొందడమే గగనలాపుంది. ఈ విధానాలన్నీ వరికించినట్లయితే వేరు ప్రతిపక్షం రాష్ట్రంలో ఉండకుండా యీ ప్రభుత్వం సర్వ విధాలా ప్రయత్నిస్తోంది అని భావించవలసివుంది. పెద్ద పెద్దపట్టణాలలో 144 వ సెక్షన్ ఉపయోగించినా కొంత ఆర్థం వుంటుంది, కాని గ్రామ ప్రాంతాలలో కూడా ఈ సెక్షన్ ఉపయోగించడం సిటీ పోలీస్ యాక్టు నిబంధనలను గ్రామాలకు కూడా వర్తింపజేయడం ఎంతమాత్రం సమంజసంగా లేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారి నిష్పక్షపాత, నిష్కల్మష తత్వాన్ని వారి దమననీతి విధానం ఋజువు చేస్తుంది. ఇంతపాచ్చు మొత్తాన్ని పోలీస్ శాఖ కొరకు వెచ్చించడం ఆనవసరం. ప్రజాపయోగకరమైన స్కీములను అమలు చేయండి, ప్రజాదరణాన్ని పొందటానికి హృదయపూర్వకంగా సర్వవిధాలా ప్రయత్నంచేయండి, అంతేకాని నిరంకుశవిధానం ద్వారా ప్రతిపక్షాలను ఆణచివేస్తామని ప్రజలను మన పక్కకు తిప్పుకొంటామని ఆశించవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సవినయంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక బడ్జెట్లో కేటాయించిన మొత్తాలు ఎలా ఖర్చుచేయబడు తున్నాయి అనే విషయం ఆలోచించండి. బడ్జెట్లో కేటాయించే వసూలు వేరు. తీరా ఆ కేటాయించిన మొత్తాలను ఖర్చుపెట్టడం వేరు వసూలకు. కొన్నికొన్ని వసూలు చేసే నిమిత్తం డబ్బు కేటాయించి ఈ సభవారి ఆమోదాన్ని పొందుతున్నారు. ఈ సభ ఆమోదం పొందిన తరువాత ఆ మొత్తాలను ఆయా వసూలకు వినియోగించడం జరగడం లేదు. అందువల్ల ఈ బడ్జెట్ను ఆమోదించిన ఫలితమేమీ లేకుండా పోతోంది. గత సంవత్సరం గవర్నరుగారికోసం ఎగ్జిక్యూటివ్ నిఫ్తును నిర్మించుటకు 30 వేల రూపాయలు మంజూరు చేశారు. కాని ఆ డబ్బు ఇంకేదో పనికి ఖర్చుచేశారు. ఇదేవిధంగా ఒక పనికి డబ్బు కేటాయించడం దానిని మరొకవిధంగా ఖర్చుచేయడం జరుగుతోంది. తత్ఫలితంగా ఈ బడ్జెట్ ఆమోదించబడినను లేకపోయినను ప్రయోజనం ఒకేవిధంగా వుంటుంది.

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విర్వదబోతున్నది. ఈ సమయంలో అధికారి సమస్యలను న్యాయ బుద్ధితో పరిష్కరించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఎనెఫ్స్ లయలిటీజెస్ కనుకొనే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎటువంటి కక్షపాతాన్ని చూపించరని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో అభివృద్ధి పథకాలు విశేషంగా అమలు జరుపబడలేదనే విషయం అందఱకు తెలిసినటువంటిదే. ఈవిషయం కాపిటల్

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [25th March 1953]

అకౌంట్స్ చూచినట్లయితే రూఫీ అవుతుంది. వికారణాల వల్లనే తేనెమి ఆంధ్రదేశం ఇప్పుటివరకు అలక్ష్యం చేయబడిందని చెప్పక తప్పదు. 1952 వ సం॥ మార్చి 31 వ తేదీవరకు ఇచ్చిన అంకెలను బట్టి మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో 83 కోట్ల రూపాయల ఖర్చుచేయబడితే ఆంధ్రలో 27 కోట్ల రూపాయలు మాత్రమే ఖర్చుచేయబడ్డాయి. ఇదేవిధంగా అనేక విషయాలలో ఆంధ్రప్రాంతం ఆశ్రద్ధ చేయబడినట్లు విశదమవుతోంది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆంధ్రుల శ్రేయస్సును కోరేవాడనని చెప్పుకొంటున్నారు. అదే యదార్థమైనట్లైతే న్యాయంగా ఆంధ్రులకు రావలసిన వాటాను సరిగా పంచియివ్వమని కోరుచున్నాను. ఆదాయం అప్పులను, జనాభా నిష్పత్తిని పరిశీలించి చూచుకొనే విధానం అత్యంత సమంజసమైనది. ఈ నిష్పత్తిని బట్టి పంపకం జరిగేట్లు చూడవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని, ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను. గత 50 సంవత్సరాల కాలంలో ఆంధ్రదేశంలో జరిగిన అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలు కడు స్వల్పం. ఇందుకుగాను ఆంధ్రేశ్వర ప్రాంతంలో ఏడుకోట్లు ఖర్చుపెట్టి బడితే ఆంధ్రలో 73 లక్షలు మాత్రమే ఖర్చుచేయబడ్డాయి. ఈ విషయాలన్నటినీ గమనించి ప్రభుత్వంవారు న్యాయంగాను, ధర్మంగాను పంపకం చేస్తారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను.”

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ May I make one submission, Sir. This question of assets and liabilities and division will come up before this House when the partition proposals come up for discussion. The hon. Member is arguing on certain presumptions that they should be divided this way or that way. Let us wait for the exact proposals, instead of arguing now on certain presumptions.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ వివిధ సమస్యలను ముఖ్యంగా ఆర్థిక సమస్యలను నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధితో పరిశీలించవలసిన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఎట్టి అన్యాయం జరుగుకుండా చూడవలసినదని మంత్రివర్గంవారికి విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. ఉత్తరోత్తర ఉభయ భాషా ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలలోను ఎట్టి అనుచూనాలు పొడసూపకుండుటకుగాను జనాభా నిష్పత్తిని పరిశీలించి పంపకం చేయించవలసినదని ఆంధ్ర తమిళుల మధ్యన్నే హ వాహాద్రాలు పెంపొందించుట విభజన కార్యక్రమం కొనసాగించవలసిన మరల రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ ఇక ఈనాడు జైల్లో సుగృతున్న రాజీయ ఖయిదీల విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. ఎంతోమంది రాజీయ ఖయిదీలు ఈనాడు దారుణమైన బాధలకు గురికావింపబడుతున్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా రాజమండ్రి సెంట్రల్ జైలులలో ఎంతోమంది యీనాడు మగ్గిపోతున్నారు.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Am I to understand the hon. Member saying that I must distribute clemency also according to areas? ”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ నేను రాజమండ్రి జైలులలోవున్న ఖయిదీల విషయం గురించి చెబుతున్నాను. ఇతర ప్రాంతాలలోని జైలుల్లో గల ఖయిదీలను కొంతమందిని విడుదలచేసివుండివుండవచ్చు. అంతవరకు సంతోషమే, కాని రాజమండ్రి సెంట్రల్ జైలులలో ప్రసంగితున్న రాజీయ ఖయిదీల

25th March 1953] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

విషయం పునరాలోచించవలెనని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. రాజకీయ కారణాలను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని గత ప్రభుత్వంవారు కొంతమంది కమ్యూనిస్టులపై కేసులు బనాయించి హత్యలు మోపి వారిని జైళ్లకు వెళ్లనట్లు చేశారు. నాటి పరిస్థితులలో యదార్థం చెప్పటానికి సాక్షులు కూడా లభించడం కష్టమైపోయింది. ఆ ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క క్రూరానికి జంకి సాక్ష్యం యిచ్చుటకు కూడా ప్రజలు జంకేవారు. సత్యం మరుగుపడిపోవలసి వచ్చింది. నిరంకుశవిధానం నిరాశుటంగా సాగిపోవలసిన దుర్గతిపట్టింది. తత్ఫలితంగా ఎంతోమంది నేటికీ జైళ్లలో యువయాతనలు పడుతున్నారు. ఈ ఖైదీలను యీ ప్రభుత్వం హంతకులుగా చిత్రించడం ఎంతమాత్రం నిజంకాదు. అబద్ధపు కేసులు బనాయించడంవల్ల ఆ నేకమంది ఆహుయకులు జైల్ కూచాలలో మృతవలసివచ్చింది. యీ విషయాలనన్నిటిని పునః పరిశీలనచేసి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు న్యాయ కలుగజేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. గత 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలలో ఉన్న పరిస్థితుల దృష్ట్యా ఈ రాజకీయ ఖైదీలను విడుదల చేయించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“When the hon. Member was giving some figure as to the number of prisoners rotting in jails, I asked him to say also the number of prisoners that were released. He wanted me to confine the comparison only to the Andhra area. Therefore I say he is wrong and unfair. We can distribute clemency according to offences committed and not according to areas.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“పోలీసుల ఆత్యాచారాలు మిలిమీరిపోతున్నాయి. ఆహుయకులను హింసించడం జరుగుతోంది. దమననీతి విధానం ఆమలు జరుపరాదు. ప్రజానురంజకంగా పాలించినందువల్లనే యీ ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క చుట్టుబడి పెరుగుతుంది. ఈ విషయాలనన్నిటిని దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకొని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పరివాణా యంత్రాన్ని సరిదిద్దతారని ఆశిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. The budget is a very important document. I must say that in spite of the adverse seasonal conditions, famine, pestilence and cyclone, the Government have placed very good proposals for the consideration of the House. No doubt there are several Members speaking from the other side who have got different ideologies. Sir, the budget proposals are neither tasteless nor colourless nor odourless. The budget proposals especially the amounts allotted for agriculture, veterinary, forests, electricity and co-operation, are really useful. The only thing is whether the moneys allotted will be used for the constructive development of the respective departments, and this depends on the officials that are appointed to carry out these proposals. In a Welfare State it naturally depends on the officials who are given extraordinary powers to spend these moneys. But, I submit the officials are not imbued with the ideals of a Welfare State or with the sense of patriotism. They do not feel that they are the servants of the people and are intended for the service and economic development of the people.

[Sri G. Nagabhushanam] [25th March 1953]

Even to-day the officials have not changed their attitude towards the poor people. I wish to ask, why democracy has not succeeded to this extent in India as it has succeeded in England. The outlook of the officials in England towards the people is different from that in India. Let me refer to the officials in Bellary district. They are highly bureaucratic and do not tour in the villages. The point is they do not spend the moneys allotted for the purpose for which they are intended. They do not discharge their duties to the satisfaction of the people. On the other hand, they maintain their old bureaucratic attitude.

“ Sir, the budget is just like an economic programme for a whole year. It is intended for the reconstruction and economic development of the society. So far as the present budget is concerned it is intended to implement the Five-Year Plan in respect of agriculture. Sir, here I must say that the Agricultural department is not giving such services as are intended to be given to the agricultural classes. On the other hand, the agricultural department is fond of borrowing ideas from Japan as to how to produce more paddy. Even though there are two research stations in Bellary district for the last several years, they have not been able to do as much as was expected. It is real waste of money if they have not been able to improve the production of cumbu, chulam, cotton, groundnut, etc., during the last so many years. They have not created the necessary enthusiasm in the agricultural classes by advertising their schemes or by organizing public meetings. That is the reason why we have not been able to increase our food production. Sir, when we have got several research stations working in this State, are the results achieved commensurate with moneys spent?

“ Then, Sir, I come to co-ordination and co-operation. We have not been able to achieve spectacular results not because we lack constructive thinking, but because we lack co-ordination and co-operation amongst the officials and the non-officials. In a district, the officials must come together and discuss the common problems. As things stand to-day, each department stands by itself with the result the achievements are very poor. Therefore, as a principle there must be co-ordination and co-operation between one department and another so that by combined effort there could be produced more food, more clothing and more houses. The Ministers also must direct the district officials to work in co-operation and co-ordination with one another for the purpose of increasing the food production in the State.

“ Sir, I would like to say a few words in regard to the handloom industry. Though our Chief Minister Sri Rajagopalachariar has done much to improve the lot of weavers in this State—in fact this State has done more to improve their condition—still their condition is worse particularly in Rayadrug from which constituency I come. In Rayadrug most of the weavers are master weavers just as in Coimbatore or Salem and they produce coloured silk and coloured lace silk saris costing Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 each.

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"The stock is to-day unsold and their condition is very miserable. I submit that the various proposals made by the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour do not affect the master weavers at all. Therefore, I request that a technical committee be appointed by the Government to study the question and save the master weavers and their coloured lace sari industry which is widespread in this State.

"Sir, electricity is essential for the economic regeneration of our State especially in the villages, as it is done in Russia. Unfortunately this year, the Government are insisting on contributions from the villagers for supply of electricity. Sir, it would be impossible to extend electricity if the Government insist on contributions from the people who are very poor due to famine, etc. In Rayadrug talk there are a very large number of wells and electricity can be extended to those areas to increase the agricultural production. I therefore request that electricity may be made available to the agriculturists in the villages."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"అధ్యక్ష, ఈ appropriation బిల్లును వ్యంగ్యంగా చెప్పాలంటే misappropriation బిల్లు అని అన వచ్చు."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, it is very unparliamentary language to call the Bill a 'Misappropriation Bill'. Plenty of liberty is exercised in this House, but I think we should preserve decency."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"దేశంలోని పేద ప్రజల స్థితిగతులు చాగుపడినప్పుడే మర్యాద అనేది దక్కుతుంది. ఇందులో ఆ మర్యాద విమీలదని అనుకొంటున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"It depends upon the person."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"మర్యాద, అమర్యాదలు వ్యక్తులకు సంబంధించినవే. వ్యక్తులు మర్యాదగల పెద్ద మనుష్యులు. అధికారంలో ఉన్నవారు నిస్వార్థంగా ప్రజాసేవ చేస్తే దానినిబట్టి అంటుంది. మైగా వారి చాక చక్కం సమర్థత, పరిపాలనా దీక్షతోపాటు, ప్రజాసేవ యొక్క స్థితిగతులమీద వారి మర్యాదగౌరవం ఆధారపడి ఉంటాయి. స్వార్థ రహితంగా దేశసేవ చేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ appropriation బిల్లులో చాలామొత్తం కోరబడింది. ఈ డబ్బును చాలా న్యాయంగాను, నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధితోను వెచ్చించవలసియున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఆచారకాలంలో విర్వదుతుందనే కారణం చేత ఆ ప్రాంతంలో పనులు నిలిపి వేయడం ఎంత మాత్రం సబబు అయినపనికాదు. ఈ తరుణంలో న్యాయంగా ప్రవర్తించి ఆంధ్రులకు తమిళులకు మధ్య స్నేహభావాన్ని పెంపొందించట ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించాలి. బడ్జెటు చర్చ సందర్భంలో అనేకమంది సభ్యులు రాష్ట్రంలో పలు ప్రాంతాలలో కరువుకాటకాలు తొండవిస్తున్నాయని చెప్పారు. కాని టైను నివారణకుగాను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం తగినంత శ్రద్ధచూపుటలేదు. కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు టైను నివారణ కార్యక్రమములను అమలు జరుపుటకుగాను కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంనుంచి డబ్బు తీసుకొనవలసిన సలహా ఇచ్చారు. కేంద్రంనుంచి సొమ్ము తీసుకొనుటకు నాకేమీ

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [25th March 1953]

అభ్యంతరంలేదు. అందుకు మేముకూడా సహకరిస్తాము. కాని కేంద్రం ఇచ్చే డబ్బును సర్వీసుయోగం చేయక లెసని పక్షపాత రహితంగా వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో ఖర్చు చేయ వలెనని మాత్రం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఇప్పుడు ఒక్క పోలీసుశాఖ నిమిత్తం 7 కోట్ల రూపాయల వరకు ఖర్చుచేస్తోంది. ఇంత హెచ్చు మొత్తాన్ని ఖర్చుచేయడం అనవసరం అని నా అభిప్రాయం. కేవలం రాజకీయ కారణాలనే దృష్టిలోపెట్టుకొని ప్రభుత్వం ఇంత అధికంగా ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నదని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. అనవసరంగా ఖయపడి ఇంత వ్యయాన్ని చేయుటమాని ఈ డిమాండును తగ్గించి ఆ మిగులు మొత్తంతో ఎక్స్ అభివృద్ధి పథకములను కొనసాగించవచ్చు. ట్రేసు నివారణ కార్యక్రమమును నిర్వహించ వచ్చు. ముద్రాను ప్రభుత్వం పోలీసుశాఖ నిమిత్తమే తక్కువ ఖర్చు చేస్తోందని, ప్రజాపితకార్యాలకు హెచ్చుగా డబ్బు వినియోగిస్తోందని ప్రభుత్వంవారు చెబు తున్నారు. అంతేకాదు. ఈ విషయంలో ముద్రాను ప్రభుత్వం ఇతర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభు త్వాలకు మార్గదర్శకంగా ఉన్నదనికూడా ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారన్నారు. ఈ విషయం సరి కాదు. ఇందుకుగానూ కొన్ని వివరాలను మనవిచేస్తాను.

“1949-50 వ సం॥లో తల ఒకటికి మనరాసుజో జనరల్ పరిపాలనకు రూ 6-4-0 లు, సెక్యూరిటీ సర్వీసులకు రూ 2-11-4 లు, విద్యకు 1-11-11 లు, వైద్యం రూ. 0-7-7, ఆరోగ్యం అ 3, అభివృద్ధి రూ 2-8-0, క్లబ్ సాయం రూ. 0-7-3, పశువైద్యం రూ. 0-1-3, సహకారం రూ. 0-1-10, సివిల్ వర్క్స్ రూ 1-5-3 లు ఖర్చు అయితే బొంబాయి రాష్ట్రం అదే సంవ త్సరములో జనరల్ పరిపాలనకు రూ. 22-9-3 లు, సెక్యూరిటీ సర్వీసులు రూ 4-15-0 లు, విద్య రూ. 4-1-1 లు, వైద్యం రూ. 0-12-6, ఆరోగ్యం రూ. 0-11-7, అభివృద్ధి రూ. 3-12-6 లు, క్లబ్ సాయం రూ. 1-4-10 లు, పశు వైద్యం రూ. 0-1-3, సహకారం రూ. 0-4-10, సివిల్ వర్క్స్ రూ. 1-9-5 లు ఖర్చుచేసింది.

10-10 a.m. “ఈ అంకెలనుబట్టి బొంబాయి ప్రభుత్వం ముద్రాను ప్రభుత్వంకన్న ప్రజాపిత కార్యాలకు హెచ్చు మొత్తాలనే ఖర్చుచేసిందని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కాబట్టి పోలీసుశాఖవంటి శాఖలయొక్క ఖర్చులను కొంతవరకు తగ్గించి అభివృద్ధి కార్య క్రమాలకు హెచ్చు ఖర్చుచేయవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“నిన్న మాటామంతి మాట్లాడుతూ ఆఫీసుల్లో ఇంత సిబ్బంది ఎందుకు అని ప్రశ్నిస్తే నాతోవచ్చి 12 గంటలపాటు ఆఫీసులో కాగితాలుచూస్తే ఈ సిబ్బంది ఎందుకు అవ సరకా బోధపడుతుంది అన్నారు. మేము పార్లమెంటరీ పనులలో జూనియర్లము. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అనుభవజ్ఞులు. వారివద్ద పరిపాలనా విషయములు అనుభవం పొందివుండడం మాకు మంచిదే. వారి రాజకీయ విధానాలతో చిక్కిపోవలెకాదు. వారి అనుభవం మాకు కావలసిందే. వారు అంగీకరిస్తే ఈ సమావేశం ఆయిపోయిన తరువాత ఆఫీసు విధానం అంతా అపగాహనచేస్తానని ముఖ్యమంత్రి అంటే ఇక్కడనే మరొక 15 రోజులుండి వారినుండి వివిధ విషయాలు తెలుసుకొనుటకు మాబోటి వారం సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నాము.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I am quite prepared to treat with personal regard and affection all individual Members coming to me in that spirit. That is why I objected to the word ‘misappropriation’ when Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah used it.”

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* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక్క ముఖ్యవిషయాన్ని దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నా: ప్రతి విషయానికి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సాకుగా తీసుకొనిరావడం బాగుండలేదు. ఈ partition attitude ను ప్రభుత్వం మానుకోవాలి. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతంలోని అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలను ఈ మధ్య నిలుపుదలచేశారు. Andhra Power system క్రింద extension పనులు చాలా వరకు ఆపుజేయబడినవి. ఇందువల్ల ఆంధ్రకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరిగింది. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో సౌకర్యాలుకూడా సరిగాలేవు. మా విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇచ్చిన గ్రాంటు చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విభజన అవుతున్నప్పుడు మాకు ఎన్నో చట్టాలు, పథకాలు కావలసియ్యన్నది. ఎంతో అనుభవజ్ఞులైన ఉద్యోగులు ఇదివరలో వివిధ irrigation ప్రణాళికలను ఇతర రిపోర్టులను తయారు చేశారు. ఆ రికార్డుల నన్నింటినీ మాకు ఇప్పించాలి. ఇప్పుడు Government Press వగ్గర ఉన్న Act లు చాలాకొద్ది. అనేకమైన ఆక్టులు ‘కోడ్లు’ మ్యానుయల్స్ అసలు దొరకడంలేదు. ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి ఇవి అన్నీ అవసరం వాటిని ఇచ్చుడి రాష్ట్రంగా వుండగనే అచ్చువేసి మాకు ఇప్పించాలి. నేను ఆఫీసుకుపోయి పుస్తకముల కొరకు enquire చేశాను. వారివద్ద అన్నీ పుస్తకములు లేవు. ఉన్నవల్లా 86 పుస్తకములు. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధవహించి ఆంధ్రకు అవసరమైన రికార్డులు, ఆక్టులు ఇప్పించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.”

* SRI R. B. V. SUDARSANA VARMA :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Bill which is now before the House, I wish to offer my congratulations to the Hon. Finance Minister for the booklet he has given us to understand the Budget at first reading. It is admitted that almost all the districts of the State are in the throes of famine and urgent relief is necessary. By providing work to the labourers by laying roads and undertaking repairs to tanks, the Government will be giving a great deal of relief to the distressed. The gruel centres are there, and we must give some relief in addition to this. In this connexion, I would request the Government, whose obligation it is, and primary obligation too, to take up tank works in the zamindari areas in particular, and throughout the State in general. The primary concern of this Government must be to undertake immediate repairs to tanks. In fact the Government have prefaced the Act for abolishing zamindaris by saying that all water sources are kept in disrepair. For instance, I may tell you that one Vedarla-cheruvu in the Puttur taluk is in a very bad state. The spring channel of that tank has silted up and from the year 1951, the ayacutdars of the tank have been sending memorials to the Government, from the Prime Minister of India down to the Revenue Inspector of the taluk, but nothing has been done so far. Every time they are promised that the estimates are being prepared and sent to this office or that office, but nothing is done by way of work. So, I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to expedite this work and thus provide work for the people and relieve the distress.

“ Then, coming to the gruel centres, in many places in my district of Chittoor, they are working satisfactorily; but in some

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places the anti-social activities of some people who are manning these centres are great. I mean to say that people who are in charge of these gruel centres are selling the foodgrains intended for preparing gruel in the black-market or whatever it is called and so the revenue authorities who find out these defects are closing the gruel centres themselves, without booking the culprits. It will be a real hardship if for the fault of these people who are doing anti-social activities, the gruel centres are closed. The suffering will be for the poor people. So, I request the Government to take immediate action against the people who do this kind of work, change hands and see that the gruel centres are not closed but manned by better men.

10-20
a.m.

" Sir, Puttur taluk is not and I am quite sure will not be served by any major work like the Tungabhadra project, but our main sources of irrigation are tanks, wells, spring channels, streams and small rivers. By conveniently bunding the small rivers and letting water into the tanks from the small rivers the people in the area will be relieved to a great extent, and when rains set in our tanks will be full with water and the whole area will be full of crops and free from famine.

" Sir, lift irrigation which is the other problem in this taluk is causing much anxiety because of the exorbitant price which is now on the ascending scale, of bulls. Electric energy is required and people are wanting it in spite of the present cut of two-thirds obtaining in the State. We know the cut will not be there for all time to come, and that when rains come, this cut will be restored and people will be benefited. There is a proposal now to extend the line from Sholinghur to Puttur and the Government will do well to take up that work even before the hydro-electric stations are able to supply power.

" A word about education. One thing I want to impress upon the Government is the disparity existing in the scales of pay of the teachers working in schools run by private managements and by district boards and by Government agency. At least the difference is there in the elementary stage, and the sooner this disparity is removed the better. Even at a huge cost, this disparity should disappear. The Government will do well to ponder over this problem and do the right thing by the teachers.

" With the advent of Independence and the demand for more education, certain district boards have opened more schools with no teachers as there are hospitals with no doctors or medicine. The need for more schools cannot be under-estimated, and somehow the problem must be met. It is by training more men for this noble profession, viz., teaching, that we can meet the demand. Calling this profession noble is not sufficient. The Government must make this profession really noble and place the teachers above want so that they can bestow proper attention on the education of young children, so as to make them what they ought to

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be in the future set up of our country. By opening more training schools and by giving a better status and pay to these teachers, we can certainly attract men to this noble profession.

“Coming nearer and to more personal things, I would say that in Karvetnagar, some military sheds which are now owned by the district board are vacant and it is proposed to open a training school there. The Minister for Education has personal knowledge of this matter. I request the Government to make these sheds available for housing the training school in order to train more teachers for schools.

“One more word, Sir, about handloom weaving. It is a very old industry in our country, and it is now at cross-roads. The handloom weaver is suffering a lot because he has to face the yarn shortage and high price of yarn and find a market for his product. The handloom weaver is really an asset to our country, because in spite of all these hardships and the open competition from mills, he has kept the industry going, while suffering himself. The weaver is not now asking for any cash-doles; that will not be enough. All that he wants is good supply of yarn at uniform rates at least for a period of one year. Our Chief Minister Mr. Rajagopalachari has done his best to see that some reservation is made for the weaver in the cloth now manufactured by the mills, but the indigenous mill-owners are putting on the market mill-made sarees and trying to circumvent the order of Government. I trust that the Chief Minister will wet his brain and find out some method of circumventing their methods and try to help the handloom weavers with yarn for them to work on and with a market wherein to sell their produce and thereby keep up the oldest industry of this country living. Thank you Sir.”

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister was just now saying that Members have got so many opportunities to discuss during the Budget Session; but, Sir, this is the first opportunity that I am getting to express myself either on the Budget or on the policy of the Government as enunciated in the Governor's address. Therefore, I want to make certain general observations.

“First of all, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the problems of Indians in Ceylon. The policy of discrimination followed by the Government of Ceylon against Indian nationals and the new law to amend the Citizenship Act are making life for Indians in Ceylon unbearable, and many of them are forced to leave Ceylon and come back to this country, which they left long ago in search of some means of livelihood.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, this reference to Ceylon and Indians in Ceylon relates to the foreign policy of Government, and I am afraid it cannot be relevant for us to discuss it here, because Foreign Affairs are being dealt with by the

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Central Government and the Parliament. I would therefore request the hon. Member not to touch on that subject, especially because I won't be able to say anything about it."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" I will explain the relevancy of the matter. Most of the Indians in Ceylon are from our State and our State has therefore a special responsibility."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" We cannot discuss about Foreign Policy here."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" The Indians in Ceylon are mostly from our State and our State is bound to recommend to the Government of India to take proper steps in the matter. That is the responsibility of this State Government and that is why I have mentioned it here."

" Sir, the next point to which I want to invite the attention of Government is the necessity to bring forward legislation for intestacy and succession for the Thiyya community in Malabar. Sir, the Thiyya community is the biggest single community in Malabar, nay the whole of Kerala, and the only community for whom there is no law of intestacy and succession. It is a peculiarity of Malabar that the Hindu Mithakshara law is not followed by the Hindus of Malabar, and all other communities except the Thiyyas have their laws of succession, viz., the Brahmins, their Namboodri Act, the Nairs, their Marumakkattayam law, etc., Sir, the previous Government, considering the question, wanted to make an enactment to provide for intestacy and succession among Thiyyas and appointed a committee to submit a report on that. It is understood that the Government dropped the matter at that stage, pinning hope on the proposed Hindu Code Bill by the Centre. Now that the comprehensive Hindu Code Bill is given up on the pressure of the reactionaries from among the Hindus who do not want to share property with their sisters, it is imperative that the State Government should take up the question without any further delay."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The Hindu Code Bill also is beyond the scope of discussion in this House."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Only certain parts of the Hindu Code Bill have been taken up by the Centre. As per the Constitution, this subject is included in the Concurrent List and so the State Government can take up this issue."

" Sir, it is poignant to see that only women of this community are refused the right of inheritance when women of all other communities in Malabar including the Brahmins enjoy the right of inheritance to their ancestral property. Further, Sir, in the neighbouring Travancore-Cochin State, enactments are made conferring this right of inheritance on Thiyya women too, and I

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don't find any reason why the same right should be denied to the women of the same community in adjacent Malabar. I therefore call upon the Government to take up the matter immediately."

"Sir, the next important item to which I wish to draw the attention of the House is the formation of the Kerala State. In this connexion, we are very glad that the Andhra people are going to have a national State of their own very soon. But it is most regrettable that the question of the formation of the Kerala State is not at all considered. We feel, Sir, whether we belong to this side of the House or that side, that we the Malayalees and Malabar are very much neglected under the governance of this State. Malabar has many problems of its own and none of these problems have been properly attended to by this Government. For instance, Malabar is largely deficit in the matter of food and about 50 per cent of cultivation there is concentrated on commercial crops like coconut, arecanut, pepper, ginger, spices, etc. These commercial crops are very valuable in that most of these are a monopoly for Kerala and that they earn by way of exchange much dollar for the whole of India. Yet, no particular care is taken to protect and develop the growing of these produce and see that the producers of these articles and the actual tillers of the soil get reasonable and fair prices for their produce.

10-30
a.m.

"Again, Sir, the cottage industries in Malabar are coming to a crash. The coir industry and the production of yarn from out of the coconut husk form one of the major cottage industries in Malabar, providing employment for thousands and thousands of workers in the coastal region. The prices of fibre and coir have come down so low that the industry is now on the verge of collapse and if nothing is done in the matter immediately thousands of already half-starved families will be driven to complete and undiluted starvation.

"The next important cottage industry throughout Malabar was the production of jaggery from coconut trees. But the Prohibition policy of the Government has deprived thousands of workers of their employment and despite repeated requests the Government have refused permission to grant them free licences to tap sweet toddy for making jaggery. I may add that there are about 2,000 ex-tappers in my own constituency, most of whom are still unemployed. In the whole of Malabar the number of ex-tappers will be about 50,000 and they are yet unemployed."

"Sir, another important cottage industry is handloom about which this House has discussed many a time and so I do not want to take much time on that subject now.

"Coming now to industry proper—the mechanised industry—Malabar, I should say, is poor in that respect also and whatever little industries we have there are all being closed down, for instance, the Metal Industries at Shoranur, the Nirmal Glass Works at Olavakot, etc.

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"Now, Sir, with regard to Hydro-electricity, Malabar, is totally neglected and no scheme for the generation of electricity is provided for Malabar even in the much-talked of Five-year Plan. The need to take up the Kunhipuzha scheme which was investigated about thirty years ago was raised on the floor of this House and yet the Government have relegated it to the background."

"Last but not least in importance is the question of the quantum of encouragement that is given to the Malayalam language, art and culture of Kerala by this Government. There is not even a dictionary for Malayalam and I would therefore request the Government to take up the matter with the University of Madras—for we have no Kerala University—and find funds for the same. The art and literature of Kerala, though of a high level and can stand comparison with any of the other Indian languages, do not find any encouragement at the hands of the Government. I would urge on the Government to spend money freely on the cultural advancement of every nationality for their own mutual advantage and cultural exchanges between different nationalities.

"Sir, it is precisely because we have peculiar cultural and economic problems of our own, we would like to have a Kerala State and it is in fact the national urge of every Malayalee. The question is at times posed as if it is a question of the formation of a West Coast province. This is entirely a reactionary idea inasmuch as it claims the lands of other people, namely the whole of South Kanara and Coorg, the Kannada-speaking portion of which really belongs to the Karnataka people and the Tamil-speaking areas of Travancore which belong to Tamilnad and it is also calculated to sabotage the formation of a Kerala State. Therefore, this controversy should not be foisted in order to blur the issue. I would therefore request the Government to recommend to the Centre to form the Kerala State also simultaneously with, or soon after, the information of the Andhra State."

"Sir, before I conclude I want to refer to one or two more matters. Last year to one of my interpellations, the Hon. Minister for Health replied that an alternate scheme for the supply of drinking water for Fort Cochin would be made shortly. But nothing has been done so far and no provision has also been made for the purpose in the Budget. The attention of the Government is invited to the appalling necessity of supplying drinking water to Fort Cochin and also to the urgent necessity of a drainage scheme there.

"Next is the question of Chetwai bridge. Last year the Hon. Finance Minister stated that detailed estimates were awaited and that as soon as the estimates were ready the work on the construction of the bridge would commence. I would request the Government to expedite the matter without any further delay."

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“ Finally, Sir, about the question of Malabar tenancy, we all expect the promised amending Bill soon. In this connexion, I would like to give a warning in advance and that is that no tenancy Act that does not provide either for security of tenure to all the tenants including the tenants of ulkudi, or drastic reduction in rent, will be acceptable to the people of Malabar.

“ Sir, in conclusion, I want to say a word in regard to our own proceedings in the House—with no disrespect to you, Sir—that many of our privileges are being curtailed. One of my questions, viz., whether the travelling allowance is yet due to elementary school teachers of a particular taluk in Malabar for doing election duties during the last general election, was disallowed. I do not know under what principle it was disallowed, but it was stated that a similar question was already answered. But, I would submit that with reference to the teachers of this particular taluk no such question was put before and I understand that they have not yet been paid their travelling allowance. Many more examples of the kind can be enumerated. I would request the Chair to be more courteous in allowing questions and not to curtail the privileges of members.

“ Thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to speak.”

* SRI G. GOVINDAN :—“ கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து சிலவார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் அதிகமாக பஞ்சம் இருப்பதாக எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் குறிப்பாக மதுரை ஜில்லா, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா, இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த பஞ்ச நிலைமையைப் பற்றி சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலும் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் அதிகமாகப் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக இராமநாதபுரம் டிவிஷனில் மழையே பெய்யாமல் வறண்ட பூமியாக இருக்கிறது. அதிலும் பரமக்குடியில் பழை இல்லாமல் தண்ணீர் கஷ்டம் அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ கனம் K. விநாயகம் பேசும்போது இராமேஸ்வரத்தில் பூமியில் லிங்கங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே உழுதால் அவைகள் தேய்ந்துபோய்விடுமோ என்று பூமியை உழாமலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அவ்விதம் பூமியில் லிங்கங்கள் இல்லை, என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அங்கு உழுவதற்கு நிலமே இல்லை. என்பதை சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அங்குள்ள நிலங்களைல்லாம் வெறும் மணலாக இருப்பதாலும் உழுத பயிரிடுவதற்கு பூமியே கிடையாது. ஆகவே அங்கு உழுவதற்குத் தகுந்த இடமே இல்லை என்பதை திரும்பவும் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ இந்த சட்டசபையில் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசும்போது தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்திருப்பதை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்தக்காலத்தில் நிலமில்லாத ஏழைகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று வினோபாஜி பிரயத்தனம் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். நிலமே அவ்விதம் இருக்கும்போது தியாகிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்த நிலங்களை திருப்பிவாங்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுவது அதுவும் M.L.A. க்கள் சொல்வது மிகவும் விந்தையாக இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக பணக்காரர்களாக இருந்தால் அவர்களிடமிருந்து (தியாகிகள்) நிலங்களை திருப்பி வாங்கிவிடலாம். நான்கூட சிறைக்கு சென்றிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் நான் நிலம் வாங்

[Sri G. Govindan]

[25th March 1953]

கிக் கொள்ள வில்லை. இன்னும் தியாகிகளில் 100-க்கு 90 பேர்கள் ஏழைகள். அவர்களுக்குத்தான் நிலம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இவ்விதம் நிலம் கொடுப்பதில் தியாகிகளுக்கு பாதுபாடு செய்யக்கூடாது. என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். வேண்டுமென்றால் பணக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருந்தால் அவர்களிடமிருந்து திருப்பி அரசாங்கம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு ஏழை தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம். ஏழை தியாகிகளிடமிருந்து நிலங்களை திருப்பி வாங்கவே கூடாது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, நிலம் கொடுத்த தியாகிகளுக்கு ரூ 500 இனாம் கொடுத்ததாக ஸ்ரீ P. ராமமூர்த்தி சொன்னார்கள். எந்த ஜில்லாவில், கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மெம்பர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம். யாராவது வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கலாமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களில் யாரும் ரூ. 500 வாங்கியதாக தெரியவில்லை. இராமனாதுபுரம் ஜில்லா கமிட்டியில் நான் ஒரு பொறுப்புள்ள ஸ்தானம் வகிக்கிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் வாங்கியதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஸ்ரீமான் ஆரிகௌடர் பேசியபோது சத்யாக்கிரக போராட்ட காலத்தில் காங்கிரஸ் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட முயற்சியானது தோல்வி அடைந்தது வெற்றி ஏற்படவில்லை என்றும் சொன்னார். எந்தத்திட்டம் தோல்வி அடைந்தது என்பதை விவரமாகச் சொல்ல வில்லை. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் அன்று செய்த சத்யாக்கிரகத்தாலும் போராட்டத்தாலும் தான் இன்று ஸ்ரீமான் ஆரிகௌடர் அவர்கள் சுதந்தர ஸ்தானத்தில் சுதந்தரமாக இந்தியாவில் வீற்றிருக்கிறார். ஏதோ சந்தர்ப்பத்திற்குத் தகுந்தவாறு தியாகிகளை குறை கூறுவது அவ்வளவு உசிதம் இல்லை. ஆகவே இனிமேலாவது அவர்கள் தியாகிகளைப் பற்றி பேசமாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“முக்கியமாக நமது அரசாங்கத்தில் வாரச்செய்தியை தாய் பாஷையில் வெளியிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே தினச்செய்தியும் தாய் பாஷையிலேயே வெளியிடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஜனங்களுக்கு எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் தெரியப்படுத்தலாம். அரசாங்கம் அடுத்தபடியாக கைத்தறியாளர்களுக்குவேண்டுமென செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றும் என்போன்ற ஊழியர்கள் அதிக நேரம் பேசுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் கனம் விநாயகம் அவர்கள் ஐ. மு. விந் சார்பாக பரமக்குடியில் பேசும் போது காங்கிரஸ் மெம்பர்கள் சபையில் தூங்குகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார், நாங்கள் தூங்கவில்லை என்றும் எங்கள் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீமான் ராஜாஜி இருக்கும் வரையில் நாங்கள் பேசமாட்டோம் என்றும், வேண்டுமெனச் செய்வோம் என்றும் ஒரு சீட்டு எழுதி அனுப்பினேன். அதற்குப் பதிலில்லை. அவருக்கு சீட்டுகளைக் வில்லை என்று கேள்விப்பட்டேன். ஆகவே இனிமேல் கனம் விநாயகம் எந்த தொகுதிக்குச் சென்று பேசும் போதும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தூங்குகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டாமென்று அவரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாங்கள் தூங்குவதற்கு, சட்டசபைக்குவருவதில்லை. மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்ய வந்திருக்கிறோம். தலைவருடைய கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்கு அடங்கி இருக்கிறோம். ஸ்ரீராஜாஜி இருக்கும் வரையில் எங்களுக்கு பேசவேண்டிய தவசிய மில்லை. எங்கள் காரியத்தை ஸ்ரீராஜாஜி அவர்களே செய்வார்கள். இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

10-40
a.m.

*Sri S. RAMALINGAM :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ; சபையில் எல்லாத் தரப்பிலும் இருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் பெரிய அளவில் இன்றையதினம் பரவிவரும் பஞ்சத்தைப் பற்றி பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள், ஆகையால் நான் அதைப் பற்றி அதிகமாகக் கூற விரும்பவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் நாட்டில் பரவி வரும் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும், இதைத் தவிர நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் பல பிரச்சனைகளைப் போக்குவதற்கும் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு முன்பாக இன்றைக்கு பஞ்சத்தில் அவ்வளவாக அடிபடாது இருக்கின்ற ஜில்லா சர்க்கார் ஆபீஸ் சிப்பந்திகளை வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கி மறுபடியும் விரும்பத்

25th March 1953] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

தகரத ஒரு சூழ் நிலையை உண்டு பண்ண வேண்டாமென்று தான் நான் சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்டுக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஏழை எளிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடன் தலையிலும் கை வைக்க வேண்டாமென்று தான் சொல்ல ஆசைப் படுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் ஒரு சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விலுள்ள கலைக்டர் ஆபீஸில் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருந்தவர்களை திடீரென்று வேலையிலிருந்து போகும்படி உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது ரொம்பவும் தப்பான காரியமாகும். அவர்கள் இரண்டு மாதம், மூன்று மாதம் வேலை பார்த்தவர்கள் இல்லை. வருஷக் கணக்கில் அவர்கள் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அன்றையதினம் ஆள்கிடைக்காத போது அவர்களை வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டு விட்டு, இன்றையதினம் அவர்கள் குடும்பம், குட்டியுமாக இருக்கும்பொழுது ஆள்கிடைக்கிறதென்று சொல் வி இவர்களை வேலைக்கு லாயக்கற்றவர்கள் என்பதாக வெளியே அகற்றுவது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும், இன்றையதினம் அவர்கள் இப்படி வெளியேற்றப்பட்டால் அவர்கள் குடும்பம் என்ன ஆவது என்று தான் நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் ரூ. 30, 40 சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த ஏழை குமாஸ்தாக்களின் தலையில் கை வைத்து அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கையை ரொம்பவும் சிரமத்திற்கு உள்ளாக்க வேண்டாமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தஞ்சாவூரில் கரந்தைத் தமிழ் சங்கம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த தமிழ் சங்கத்திலிருந்து சிப்பந்திகளை திடீரென்று வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கி விட உத்தேசித்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்தாகிவிட்டது. அதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் அதற்குக் கொடுத்து வந்த உபகாரச் சம்பளத்தை நிறுத்திவிட உத்தேசித்திருப்பது தான் என அறிகிறேன். அவர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கினால் ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாக ஆகிவிடும் என்பதோடு அல்லாமல், சுற்று வட்டாரத்திலுள்ள பல கிராமங்களிலிருந்து வந்து படிக்கும் மாணவர்களின் நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் மோசமாகிவிடும். அவர்கள் படிப்பு வினாவிடும். அதற்காக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூட விஷயமாக இந்தப் பட்ஜெட்டில் பணம் ஒதுக்காமல் இருந்தாலும் கூட அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக பணம் ஒதுக்கி அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுள்ள சிப்பந்திகளை நீக்காமல் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வரும்படியாகப் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதேபோல கும்பகோணம் முனிசிபல் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் ஒரு சங்கடம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் இந்த ஆண்டு ஐந்தாறு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை மூடிவிட உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். மூடு விழா செய்ய உத்தேசித்திருப்பதன் காரணமாக ஐம்பது, அறுபது உபாத்தியாயர்கள் வேலையிழக்க வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இது மாதிரியாக பணம் இல்லாத குறைவைக் காட்டிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை மூடும் யோசனைக்குச் சற்றும் இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாதென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இன்றையதினம் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கக் கூடிய உணவு நெருக்கடியை சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர, குறிப்பாக நமது முதல் மந்திரியின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வரவிரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு காலத்தில் சோழ வள நாடு சோறுடைத்து என்பதை உண்மையாக்கிய சோழ நாட்டின் நெற்களஞ்சியம் என்று அந்த ஜில்லா கூறப்பட்டு வந்தது. ரேஷனை எடுத்தபோது நமது முதல் மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ லி. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் ரேடியோவால் செய்த பிரசங்கத்தில், “நீங்கள் இனிமேல் கஷ்டப்படவேண்டியதில்லை. உங்கள் தானியத்தை நீங்கள் எங்கு வேண்டுமானாலும் எடுத்துச் செல்லலாம். உங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவை உண்ணலாம். விவசாயிகள் தங்கள், தானியத்தை விற்கச் செல்லும்பொழுது தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமில்லாத ஒரு பொருளை விற்கப் போவது போல ஒளிந்து விற்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம்,” என்றெல்லாம் மக்களுக்கு சந்தோஷம் உண்டு பண்ணக் கூடிய வகையில் பேசினார். உண்மையில் அதைக் கேட்ட மக்கள் சந்தோஷந்தான் அடைந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றைக்கு எந்த நிலைமையில் ரேஷனை எடுத்ததினால் நாடு

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இருக்கிறதென்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். ரேஷனை எடுத்து விட்டால் அரிசி மலிவாகக் கிடைக்குமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. முன்பு 9½ அண்படி என்று அரிசி வாங்கிச் சாப்பிட்டவர்கள் எல்லாம் இன்றையதினம் 1½ ரூபாய் படி என்று அரிசி வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். முன்பு அவர்கள் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்த சம்பளம் மட்டும் உயரவில்லை. இப்படி விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்து கொண்டே போகின்றதே. அவர்களது அலவன்சை யாவது உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாதா? என்று கேட்டால் அது முடியாத காரியம் என்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு கேள்விக்குப் பதில் அளிக் கிறார்கள். இப்படி உண்ணும் அரிசியின் விலை உயர்ந்தால் நடுத்தர மக்களும், கீழ்த்தர மக்களும் எப்படி வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியுமென்று நான் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்களையும், முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களையும் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அது மட்டுமல்ல. முன்பு சொன்னது போல சோழ நாடு சோறுடைத்து என்று அதன் வளத்திற்குப் பெருமைப் பெயர் அடைந்த ஒரு ஜில்லா இன் றையதினம் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற கோரிக்கைகளை விடுவதற்கு முன் வந்திருக்கிறது என்றால் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் பரவி வரும் பஞ்சத்தைப் பற்றிச் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. அந்தத் ஜில்லாவில் குறிப்பாக ஒரு நாலாந்து தாலுக்காக்கள் உணவு கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தும் கூட அந்த ஜில்லாவை உபரி ஜில்லா வாக, அதாவது மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு உணவு தானியம் சப்ளை செய்யும் ஜில்லாவாக நிர்ணயித்தருப்பதின் காரணமாக அதிகமான தானியம் வெளி யேற்றப்படுகிறது. இதை தடுக்காது போனால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலேயே உள்ள வர்க்கு ஒரு மணி நேல் விலைக்கு கிடைக்கமுடியாத ஒரு பயங்கரமான நிலைமை ஏற்படப் போகிற தென்பதை எல்லோரும் இப்பொழுதே தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். இன்றையதினம் கலம் நெல்லிற்கு பத்து ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் கொடுத்து மற்ற ஜில்லாக்காரர்கள் வாங்கிச் செல்ல முன் வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் இன்றைய தினம் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு படி அரிசி கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. படி அரிசி 1½ ரூபாய் வரையில் விற்கிறது. இதைப் பார்த்துப் பார்க்காது போல் வெறும் வறட்டு வேதனையும் பேசிக்கொண் டிருந்தால் எந்தவிதமான பயனும் இல்லை. விலையைக் கட்டுப் படுத்தாது இருந்தால் அதனால் என்ன அபாயகரமான நிலைமை ஏற்படுமென்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. அதனால் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவே, அந்த ஜில்லாவின் உணவு உற்பத்தியே பாதிக்கப்படுமென்பதோடு விவசாய புரட்சி ஏற்படக் கூடிய பயங்கர நிலைமைக்கு கொண்டுவரப் படுமென்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு இந்த சமயத்தில் ஞாபகமூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் மது விலக்குக் கமிட்டி, விவசாயக் கமிட்டி, உணவு உற்பத்திக் கமிட்டி, ஹரிஜன நல அபிவிருத்திக் கமிட்டி என்பதாக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் பல கமிட்டிகளை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தக் கமிட்டிகள் செய்யும் சிபார்சுகள் எதையும் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் அமுல் நடந்துவதில்லை. அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது நடைமுறைக்கு உதவாத இந்தக் கமிட்டிகளை ஏன் சர்க்கார் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதற்காகச் செலவாகும் பணம் வீண் விரயம் தான். ஆகவே இந்தக் கமிட்டிகளுக்குச் செலவு செய்யும் பணத்தை நேரிடையாக மக்களுக்கு நலன் பயக்கும் பல விஷயங்களில் செலவு செய்யலாம். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் ஒன்று கமிட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தினால் கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்கள் நிறை வேற்றும் தீர்மானத்தை நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவர முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். இல்லாத பக்கத்தில் கமிட்டிகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் கலைத்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக சர்க்காருடன் யாவரும் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் தான் பொது மக்களுடன் எந்த விஷயத்திலும் ஒத்துழைப்பதில்லை. உதாரணமாக சென்ற அக்டோபர் மாதம் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்குப் பக்கத் தில் இருக்கக் கூடிய கிராமங்களுக்குள் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சென்று விவசாயிகளை ரொம்பவும் தொந்தரவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் இது மாதிரியாக அடிக்கடி நடந்து கொண்டு வருவதாக ஸ்ரீ சகலானந்தா அவர்கள் குற்றம் சாட்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளை எல்லாம்

25th March 1953] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

இந்தச் சர்க்கார் ஒரு பாரபட்சமற்ற கமிட்டியை நியமித்து விசாரிக்க முன் வரமாட்டேன் என்கிறது. அதைப் பற்றி இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் பலமுறையில் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் இன்றையதினம் படும் கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் பற்றி திருநெல்வேலியிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ பி. சொக்கலிங்கம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு மகஜர் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரின் ஒவ்வொரு இலாக்காவிலும் மிகவும் மோசமாக அதிகாரிகள் லஞ்சம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். அதைப் பற்றி ஸி.ஐ.டி.க்களுக்கும், டி.எஸ்.பி. போன்ற அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் நேரிடையாக தகவலைக் கொடுத்தும் கூட அவர்கள் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளாமல் எங்களுக்குச் சர்க்கார் அலுவலி வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதைத் தடுக்க போலீஸ் அதிகாரியால் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இதுபோன்று இலாக்காக்களில் இன்றையதினம் இருந்து வரும் பல ஊழல்களையெல்லாம் போக்க முன்வந்தாகவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI M. P. PERIASAMI :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச முன்வந்துள்ளேன். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் தற்சமயம் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. சமுத திரத்தில் போகும் கப்பல் புயலில் அகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு தத்தளிக்கும் சமயத்தில் ஒரு மாலுமி தன்னுடைய சாமர்த்தியத்தினால் கரைகொண்டு வந்து சேர்த்தது போல், நமமை பலவகை கட்சிச் சண்டையிலிருந்து காப்பாற்றி நல்ல நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களையும் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும், மற்ற மந்திரிகளையும் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறோம். ஒரு பக்கம் கோரப் பஞ்சத்துடன் போராட்டம் ; இன்னொரு பக்கம் ஆந்திரா பிரிவினையினால் சஞ்சலம் ; மற்றொரு பக்கம் எதிர் கட்சியின் தொல்லைகள். இந்த முன்று தொந்தரவுகளையும் சமாளித்து மிகவும் நல்ல முறையிலே கொண்டு வந்து இருக்கின்றனர். இருந்தபோதிலும் எதிர்க்கட்சியினர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் மனஸ்தாபத்தை உண்டாக்குகிறார்கள். உண்மையாகவே ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயத்தில் அக்கறை கிடையாது. அந்தந்த தொகுதியிலே உள்ள மக்கள் குறைகளைச் சொல்லி சர்க்காரை ஆதரித்தால் தானே, அரசாங்கம் நன்றாக நடக்க ஏதுவாயிருக்கும். ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களால் அந்தந்த தொகுதியிலே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அதிக தொந்தரவு ஏற்படுகிறது. இதை அதிகாரிகளுக்குச் சொல்லி அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தாவிட்டால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அந்தக் குறைகளை எடுத்துக்கூறி பாடுபட்டால் தான் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னே முடியும். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அவர்கள் தொகுதியில் ஜாதி ஹிந்துவால் தொந்தரவு ஏற்படுகிறதை அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் எடுத்துக் கூறினால் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் தங்கள் மீது கோபம்கொண்டு தனக்கு ஓட்டுகள் போட மறுப்பார்கள் என்று அரசாங்கத்தையே குறை கூறுவது வழக்கமாக ஆகி விட்டது. இது எவ்வெவ்வாறு சூழ்ச்சி என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

“1937-ல் இருந்து நானும் சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினரை இருக்கிறேன். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் அன்றையிலிருந்து நன்மை செய்து வருகிறது. நானும் படிக்கும் காலத்தில் கூட சரியாகப் பள்ளியில் அனுமதிக்கப்படவில்லை. M.L.A. ஆனபிறகும் கூட ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களின் ஓட்டலில் சாப்பிடுவதற்கு உரிமையில்லை. தீண்டாமை அதிகம் இருந்து கொண்டே வந்தது. காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் வந்தவுடன் சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக பல நன்மைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறேன். பல கிராமங்களில் தீண்டாமை இன்னும் ஒழிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் இல்லாமல் தான் இருக்கின்றன.

“இன்னொன்று முக்கியமானது. சேலம் ஜில்லா, நாமக்கல் தாலுக்காவில் ஜேடர்பாளையம் வாய்க்கால், மோகனூர் வாய்க்கால் என்ற இரண்டு இருக்கிறது. அந்த வாய்க்கால் ஆரம்பமுதல் குடி மராமத்து வாய்க்காலாகக் கலெக்டர் பார்வையின் கீழ் பராமரிப்பில் வந்தது. சுமார் 60-70 வருஷத்துக்கு முன்பு ஒரு தடவை P.W.D.-க்கு மாற்றியதில் சரியாக நடத்தாததினால்

* SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU :— “ ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ సంవత్సరం మా జిల్లా పూర్తిగా పంటలు నష్టపడిపోయి కరువు వచ్చినది. ముఖ్యంగా సరసీపట్టణం, యలమంచిలి తాలూకాలోని పూర్తిగా పంటలుపోయినవి నా నియోజకవర్గం పూర్తిగా జమీందారి యేరియా ఆయియన్నది. Estate Abolition Act వచ్చిన తర్వాత చెముడు జమీందారి యేరియాలో యింతవరకూ శిస్తులు వసూలుచేయక, యిప్పుడు మొత్తంగా శిస్తులు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇంకేగాక, బకాయి శిస్తులకు వడ్డీ వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. మా జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారిని, ఇదేమి సబబు అని అడిగాము. వారు వారికి అర్హులు అలావున్నవని తెలిపిచ్చారు. ఇప్పుడైనా దయయంచి, ప్రభుత్వము వడ్డీ అయినా లీనివేనే సదుపాయం అయినా చేయించ గోరుతున్నాను. యలమంచిలి తాలూకా మైరామఘరం మురా కాలువ రహరమి ఎనిమిది సంవత్సరాలనుంచి మరమ్మతులేకుండా ఉన్నది. అందుచేత ఆ కాలువక్రింద పూర్తిగా పంటలు పెడిపోయినవి. ఈ సంవత్సరమైనా ఆ కాలువ త్రవ్వించకపోతే, కాలం సవ్యముగా ఉన్నను, ఇకమీదట పండదు. సరసీపట్టణం తాలూకాలో దుగ్గాడ కాలువ రహరమి యాభై సంవత్సరాలుగా త్రవ్వించలేదు. కట్టుమీసలో వీ కొద్దిపనియో చేయించుచున్నారాని, యింతవరకు కాలువ త్రవ్వనే లేదు. గనుక యీ రెండుకాలువలు పూర్తిగా త్రవ్వించగోరుచున్నాను.

25th March 1953] [Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju]

“Food Production Scheme” క్రింద అక్కడ కొన్ని చెరువులు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించియున్నారు. కాని యింకా కొన్ని చెరువులు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించవలసి యున్నది. కాని యితర చెరువులకూడా తక్షణం మరమ్మత్తు చేయించగోరాను. యీ సంవత్సరం మా రెండు తాలూకాలలోనూ పంట బొత్తిగా పోయినందున విత్తనములైనా లేక రైతులు చాలా బాధపడుచున్నారు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు తక్షణం తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి మా రెండు తాలూకాలకు సకాలములో విత్తనములు ఋణ రూపములో రైతుల కిప్పించాలని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

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a.m.

“నా నియోజకవర్గంలో చేనేతవారికి వివిధ మైనటువంటి సౌకర్యం జరగలేదు. ఒక సంవత్సరంనుంచి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ చేనేతవారికి చాలా సహాయము చేస్తానని చెప్పియున్నారు. కాని యింతవరకు ఏ సహాయము జరగలేదు. కాబట్టి యీ చేనేతవారికి తగు సహాయము కీర్షుంగా చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను.

“నిన్నటిరోజున శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు హరిజనోద్ధరణ డిమాండుపై చర్చ చేస్తూ వీధివారికోసమే prohibition అమలుపెట్టినట్లున్నా, కొన్ని గ్రామాలకు వారు వెళ్లినప్పుడు prohibition అమలు జరిగిన తర్వాత మేము నగలు చేయించుకొంటున్నాము, మంచి వీరలు కొనుక్కొన్నామని వారు తమతో మనవిచేసినట్లు చెప్పి యున్నారు. మంత్రులు కార్లలోనూ, రైల్వీలోను విమానములమీద దయచేస్తూ ఉంటారు. ముందుగా programme వెల్లడవుతుంది. అందుచేత కాంగ్రెసువాదులు ముందుగా గ్రామస్థులకు చుప్పీ తమను సంతృప్తిపరచుటకున్నా ముందు కొన్ని పనులు శాంక్షను చేయించుకొనుటకు తమకు ఆ విధంగా మనవిచేస్తూ ఉంటారు. అప్పుడు విని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు నిజమేనని భ్రమపడుతుంటారు. వారికి నిజపరిస్థితులు తెలియని నేను నిర్భారిగా మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. మాకు ప్రజలతో నిత్యం సంబంధము వున్నది కాబట్టి మాకు పూర్తి వివరాలు తెలియగలవు. పోయిన December నెలలో శ్రీ నాగన్న గొడగారిలో కలిసి నేను వర్యటన జరిపితిని. శృంగవరపుకోట తాలూకాలో మేము వచ్చేదారిలో త్రాగినవారు కొంతమంది కారుక్రిందపడి చచ్చుటకు సిద్ధమైనారు. ఈ సంగతి నేను వారికి మనవిచేసియున్నాను. అదియునుగాక యీ ఉధ్య నేను ఉరట్ల గ్రామం సంతకు వెళ్లితిని. నా చుట్టును పదిమందివరకూ నిలబడియున్నారు. అంతలో నువ్వారు పన్నెండు సంవత్సరముల వయస్సుగల పిల్లవాడు ఇటు అటు పూగుసావచ్చి అవ్వట పడిపోయినాడు. ఆ పడటకులూ కళ్ళిరిగి పడిపోయినాడు. ఆ సమయంలో వాడిని లేపదీయమని అక్కడ వున్నవారిని నేను ప్రోత్సహించితిని. వారందరూ నన్ను చూచి నవ్వుటకు ప్రారంభించారు. ఎందుచేత నవ్వుచున్నారోనని నాకు కోపమువచ్చినది. అప్పుడు ఆ పిల్లవాడు త్రాగి పడి పోయినాడని చెప్పారు. నేను వారిమాట నమ్మక వాడిదగ్గరకు వెళ్లి వాసనచూచాను. నాకు వాడు త్రాగినట్లు బోధపడ్డది. ఇదివరలో కల్లి దుకాణములున్నప్పుడు సాయంత్రము అయిదు ఆరు ఘంటలు మొదలు రాత్రులందు త్రాగేవాడి. ఇప్పుడు అటువంటి టైము అనేది లేకుండా అనేకమంది త్రాగుట నేను చూచితిని. ఇటువంటి ఎక్కువ నిదర్శనములున్నాయికాని, నాకు యిప్పుడు టైములేనందున యీ రెండు నిదర్శనములు మాత్రం చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఇదివరలో అలవాటుపడినవారే కాకుండా త్రొత్తవారు, పన్నెండు సంవత్సరములు వయస్సుగల చాలారేకాకుండా యింకా యితరులకూడా త్రాగుచుండగా, మరేవిధంగా ప్రభుత్వం యీత్రాగుట ఆరికట్టినట్లు తెలియడంలేదు,

[Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju]

[25th March 1953]

“అది అట్లుండగా, యిప్పుడు క్రొత్తగా, సీరాషాపులు ప్రభుత్వంవారు స్థాపించియున్నారు. ఈ షాపు మన ఆనెంబ్లీ హాలుకు ప్రక్కగానే పెట్టియున్నారు. సీరా అంటే ఏమిటో నాకు తెలియక కొంతమందిని అడిగి దాని భోగట్టా తెలుసుకొంటిని. సీరా అనగా తిపికల్లు. చాలా ఆరోగ్యమైనవదార్లము. మంచి బామైన ఆహారమని చెప్పిరి. వీడలకు యిది చాలా ఉపయోగము. కల్లుగీతవారికి తిరిగి వృత్తి కల్పించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు సాఫీచారని తెలియవచ్చినది. కల్లుగీత చెట్టుకు కుండలు కట్టుతారు. ఆ కుండలలోపల సున్నము పూయకుండావుంటే తిపికల్లు అనినై, సున్నము పూసినట్లయితే, కల్లు పులిసిపోవునని తెలుసుకున్నాను. ఉద్యోగులు చెట్టు ఎక్కిచూస్తేనేగాని, సున్నము పూశారా లేదా అని తెలుసుకోలేదు. అయితే ఉద్యోగులకు చెట్టు ఎక్కుట తెలుసునా అంటే తెలియదు. బహుశా యీ ఉద్యోగస్థులు పూర్వముకన్న మామూళ్లు ఎక్కువగా వసూలు చేసుకొనుటకు వీలుగా యీ క్రొత్తపద్ధతి విచ్ఛిన్నమేసియుంటారు. ఇప్పుడు మన ఆనెంబ్లీ హాలు వద్ద స్థాపించిన సీరాషాపు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇక్కడ ఎందుకు open చేశారని అడిగాను. ఈ సీరాలో మంచి Vitamins పుంటువని కొందరు చెప్పారు. చాలామంది M.L.A.లు, మంత్రులు కూడా త్రాగుతూ వస్తున్నారు. కొందరు బాగుగావున్నదని, బాగాలేదని కొందరు చెప్పుచున్నారు. బహుశా వయస్సు మల్లిన మంత్రులకు, వయస్సుమల్లిన M.L.A. లకు Vitamins కొరకు యీ షాపు open చేశారేమో లేక యిదికరకు అలవాటుపడిన M.L.A. ల కోసం open చేశారా?

“అది అట్లుండనియ్యండి. ఈ షాపు బోర్డుమీద ‘సీరా’ అని తెలుగు అక్షరములతోకూడా వ్రాసియున్నారు. ఇది మరి ఎక్కడ అశ్వర్యం కలుగజేసినది. గత ఆనెంబ్లీలో బస్సుబోర్డులపై తెనుగు అక్షరములతోకూడా పేర్లు వ్రాయించమని మా ఆంధ్ర M.L.A. లు అడుగగా, తెనుగుపేర్లు వ్రాయించుకొని వెన్నపట్నం పంచుకొందామని మీకు దురుద్దేశ్యము కలిగిందా అని తమిళసోదరులు తిరస్కరించి వారు యిప్పుడు తెలుగువారికి మద్రాసుతో సంబంధం వదిలిపోయింది గదా అని తెలుసుకొని ‘సిరి అబ్బకపోయినా, వీడ అబ్బింది’ అనే పద్ధతిలో మాకు త్రాగుడు తెలియనివాళ్ళకుగూడా అలవాటుపడటానికి యితరభాషలు రాని తమిళవారికికూడా ఈ తెనుగు అక్షరములతో పేర్లు ప్రభుత్వం వ్రాయించారా అని అడుగుచున్నాను.

“సరే, ఇంతేకాకుండా, శ్రీ వెంకటస్వామి నాయుడు, శ్రీ నాగన్న గౌడగార్లతో విడుగురు తెలుగు మంత్రులు నియమించారని మేము ఉప్పొంగితమి పాపము. శ్రీ వెంకటస్వామి నాయుడుగారు చిన్నప్పటినుంచి అరవత్తి పాలు త్రాగి తిరిగి పెద్దవారై, ఇడ్లీ, సాంబారు అలవాడుపడి వారు తమిళతల్లిపై ప్రేమచూపడం అనేది న్యాయమే. కాని మా తిరుపతి కాళహస్తీశ్వర్ల తాలూకు ఫులిపెరూరి, దధిజనం కూడా వారి అరవత్తికే అర్పిస్తాము అనడం వారికిమి న్యాయం? కన్నతల్లి కడుపుమీద కొట్టుట వారికి సబబా? అవన్నియు అట్లుండండి.. మేము ఏ విషయమై ప్రశ్నించినను తరచుగా ఈ మంత్రులు, మీకు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము ఏర్పడిన తర్వాత అప్పుడు అన్నియూ మీరే చూచుకుందురని తెలివిచ్చుచున్నారు. మేమీరీజుననే విడదలచితిమి కాని, మీరే యింకా ఆరు మాసములవరకూ కాలయాపనచేస్తూ ఉన్నారు. మాయందు సోదరభావముతోనూ, పుత్రవాత్సల్యంతోనూ మమ్మలను పంపించటం మీకు దర్శం. అంతేకాని యిట్లు మమ్మలను పదేపదేసార్లు చెప్పచూ పంపించడం మీకు శ్రేయస్సుకాదు. కనుక మాయందు సంపూర్ణమైన ప్రేమచూపి సోదరభావంతో పంపించగలరని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

25th March 1953] [Sri Raja Sagi Suiyanarayana Raju]

“నేను ఈ appropriation బిల్లును బలపరచుచున్నాను. కాని నేను బలపరచుచున్నానుగా అని నేను విని చెప్పినను తమరు వివర నా సలహాలను పాటించనియడలెరిగి నా ప్రజలసలహాపై నేను నా ఉద్దేశ్యమును మార్చుకోవలసియుండునని చెప్పుచు యింతటితో నేను శిలపువుచ్చుకుంటూ ఉన్నాను.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకించుచూ, ఈ సందర్భములో రాయలసీమ టైమ పరిస్థితులను గురించి నేను చెప్పే విషయాన్ని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని వివరించుచున్నాను. పెనకొండ తాలూకాలో గంజికేంద్రములు మూసివేసినందున ఆ తాలూకా ప్రజలు సుమారు పదివేలమంది తాలూకా ఆఫీసువద్దకు ఆకలియాత్రపడుతుటకు ప్రయత్నించినట్లుల వార్తలు నాకు చేరుచున్నవి. గ్రామములలో పన్నులతో అవసరపడుటకంటె తాలూకా ఆఫీసులోనే గంజికేంద్రములు, famine పనులు తెరచువరకు వుండుటకు నిశ్చయించుకున్నారు. వారిని చెదరగొట్టుటకు మీ పోలీసులు కాల్పులు చేసిన ఎడల ఆ బాధ్యత అంతా ప్రభుత్వానిదే. ఆ విధంగా జరిగితే అనంతపురం చరిత్రకు కళంకము. ప్రజలకు తిండి పనులు కల్పించవలసినదేగాని, నిర్బంధవిధానంతో ప్రజల కోర్కెలు అణచుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించరాదు. నేటి కరవుతో పెనకొండ, కదిరి తాలూకా ప్రజలు చాలా కష్టాలపాలయినారు. వరుసగా మూడు సంవత్సరములనుంచి పంటలు పండలేదు. రైతుల, కూలీల పరిస్థితి తారుమారైనది. అనంతపురం జిల్లాలో యింకా కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో రైతులపరిస్థితి ఈ విధంగా నేలబడి. ఇంతవరకు జరిపిన గంజికేంద్రాలపైనే చాలామంది ఆధారపడినారు. ఆ గంజికేంద్రాలు లేకుంటే, ప్రజల అవస్థలు చెప్ప నలవిగాదు. గంజికేంద్రాలు ఎక్కువగా పెట్టువలసిన సమయంలో కదిరి తాలూకాలో తగ్గించుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తూ, పెనకొండ తాలూకాలో గంజికేంద్రాలు famine పనులు మూసివేయడం ఘోరం. లాండు రెవిన్యూ మంత్రి ఈ జిల్లా పరిస్థితులను తెలుసుకొనుటకు రానందుకు ఆయనకు వాస్తవిక పరిస్థితులు తెలియవు. ఉద్యోగస్థుల రిపోర్టులు సరియైనవి కావు. ఈ తాలూకాలోని తక్కువ అప్పులు, తిండిగింజల అప్పులు, గంజికేంద్రాలు, టైమ నివారణ పనులు శాంక్షను చేయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేయుచున్నాను. సకాలంలో చేయకపోతే పరిస్థితి చేయి జారిపోవునని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను.

“చేనేతవారికి గంజికేంద్రములు పెట్టుతామన్నారు. ఎక్కువమంది చేనేత గాండ్లు తున్న ప్రాంతాలలో యీ కేంద్రాలు ఎక్కడలేవు. వారి పరిస్థితి రోజు రోజుకు చాలా కష్టముగా మారుచున్నది. కల్లుగీతగాండ్ర పరిస్థితి మరి కష్టంగా ఉంది. వారికి తిప్పకల్లు, బెల్లం చేసుకొనుటకు అనంతపురం జిల్లాలో రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలో వుత్తరపులు వెంటనే యివ్వవలెను.

“భూసంస్కరణ విధానము వస్తే నేగాని దేశంలోని కరువు పోదని చెప్పుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారిని యీ సంస్కరణల బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టుమంటే యీ బడ్జెటు ఆరు నెలల తర్వాత చూడవచ్చును అని ప్రభుత్వం అంటున్నారు. కాశ్మీర్ ప్రభుత్వం అమలు జరిపిన భూసంస్కరణ పద్ధతినైనా మన రాష్ట్రంలో అమలు జరుపబడవలెను. అప్పుడు ఏ కరువు వచ్చినా ప్రజలు తట్టుకోగలరు. భూ సంస్కరణలను అమలుకు తెచ్చిని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇక పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంటు తీసుకుంటే, మా అనంతపురం జిల్లాలో వేద ప్రజా 11-10
నీకాన్ని రక్షించుటకు పోలీసులు ఉపయోగపడుటలేదు. ఈ పోలీసులు బలవంత 11.m.
మైన ధనిక వర్గమువారికే సహాయపడుచున్నారు. అనంతపురం జిల్లా, కదిరి తాలూకా

[Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi] [25th March 1953]

లోని సుగాలీ వార్లను పట్టుకొని అక్రమంగా నిర్బంధపెట్టి పొంపించారు. ఈ విషయం అక్కడి రైతుసంఘ వర్కర్లు బైటపెట్టితే, వారిపైన తప్పుడు కేసులు పెట్టుతున్నారు. నిజంగా పోలీసులు యీనాడు చేసే అక్రమాలను యీనాడు కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వములో జరుగుచున్న వేకాని, ఆనాడు బ్రిటీషువారి హయాంలో ఇటువంటివి ఎన్నడూ జరగలేదు. అందువల్ల యీ పోలీసులు ప్రజలకు పయోగముగా లేరని అంటున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా జిల్లాలోని దౌర్జన్యవాదులు రైతులను పీడించే దాకిల్ల మాత్రమే యీ పోలీసు స్టేషనులు పెట్టుబడిపట్టు కనబడుచున్నవి. పేద ప్రజలని ఏ మాత్రం ఉపయోగపడడంలేదు. మాత్రాకా పామదుర్తి స్టేషను ఉండడమునకు రెడ్డు పేదరైతులను నిర్బంధ పెట్టుటకు, అక్రమ కేసులు పెట్టుటకు యీ స్టేషనులు పనికివస్తున్నవి. గ్రామసీమలలో తగాదాలు వచ్చినప్పుడు యీ పోలీసులు ధనిక వర్గపు రైతులకే సహాయపడుతున్నారు. ఇటువంటివి యింకా అనేకములున్నవి. పోలీసులై అధికార్లకు ఈ అక్రమ చర్యలు గురించి పేదప్రజలు వెల్లి చెప్పుకుంటే, వారుకూడా ఈ ధనిక వర్గపువారి తరపుననే చేరుతున్నారు. పేదవాండ్లమాట వినిపించుకునేవారు లేరు. అట్లావుంటే న్యాయము పరిపాలించని పోలీసుస్టేషనులు ఎందుకని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“నిజంగా ఈ పంచవర్గ ప్రణాళిక జయక్రమం కావాలంటే ప్రజలందరూ సంతోషంగా సహకరించవలెను. అందుకు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించవలెను. ఈ నాడు అనంతపురం జిల్లాలో ప్రస్తుతము ఉన్నటువంటి టౌను పరిస్థితులలో టీచర్ల విషయం దుర్భరంగావుంది. ఈ టీచర్లకు జీతాలు అభివృద్ధిచేసే ఉద్దేశ్యము ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉన్నట్టులేదు. అనంతపురం జిల్లాబోర్డు టీచర్ల ఫెడరేషన్ ఉపాధ్యాయులను ఈ నిర్బంధవిధానమునకు గురిచేయుచు వాళ్లను suspend చేస్తాం, dismiss చేస్తాం, అని బెదిరిస్తూఉంటారు. ఈ టీచర్లకు వివిధమైన సహాయము ఈ బోర్డునంచి రావడము లేదు.

“అనంతపురం ఆర్టు కాలేజీలో సీట్లు సంఖ్య ఎక్కించవలెను. అనంతపురం ఇంజనీరింగు కాలేజీ విషయములోవున్న యిబ్బందులు తొలగించవలసియున్నది. పస్తుతము ప్రభుత్వం అమలు జరుపనున్న community projects ను గురించి ప్రభుత్వోద్దేశ్యము విమోచిస్తూ ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు చెప్పుతున్నారు. నిజంగా ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులు పెట్టడమనే ఉద్దేశ్యము మంచిదే. అయితే technical co-operation అమెరికానుండి మాత్రమే తెప్పించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ఎందుకు ప్రయత్నించాలి? అమెరికనులు మాదిరి technicians మరొక దేశములో లేరా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. అమెరికాలోనేకాదు ఇతర నూతన ప్రజాస్వామిక దేశాలనుంచికూడావచ్చుటకు కూడా సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. గనుక ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులలో విదేశీ ఒక కుట్రఉందని తెలుసుకోవాలి. నిజంగా ప్రజలు టౌనుంచేత యిబ్బందులు పడుతున్న సమయంలో రష్యా, చెనా ప్రభుత్వాలు ఒక కోటి రూపాయలవైన సహాయం చేసినవనే సంగతి మరచిపోకూడదు. ఆ దేశాలు technical co-operation మన దేశానికి యివ్వటానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నవి. ఈనాడు ముఖ్యంగా కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులొరకు డబ్బు యిస్తున్నది ఎందుకు? Asia లోని కొరియాలోంటి యితర దేశాలలోని ప్రజలను వంతుతుంటే ఇండియా ప్రజలు మాట్లాడకుండా చేయుటకు మాత్రమే అని అంటున్నాను. ఈ అమెరికా చెనాకు ముప్పది విండ్లుగా సహాయము చేసినను ఏమీ ఫలితం కలుగలేదు. కాని మూడేడ్లనుంచి అక్కడ భూసంస్కరణలు అమలుజరుపబడినందున, అన్ని విషయములందునూ చెనా ముందుకు పోవుచున్నది. విదేశపు ప్రజలు ఆ దేశాన్ని అధి

25th March 1953] [Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi]

వృద్ధి చేసుకొనుటకు ప్రయత్నించాలి. ఈ కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులపై దేశానికి ఎక్కువ అభివృద్ధి వుండును. ముఖ్యంగా అన్ని దేశాలతోటి సహాయము తీసుకొనే రకంగా ప్రణాళిక మార్చాలని అంటాను. ఈ కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టుల మార్తం ఒక పెద్ద కుట్రయని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఆమెకనులు జేసే సహాయం కొరియా, ఇండోచైనా దేశాలలాని ప్రజలవలెనే మనలను కూడా బాధించుటకు ఆమెకనులకు ఉపయోగపడుచున్నది.

“ఇకపోతే హరిజనాభివృద్ధి విషయం తీసుకుంటే ఈ నాడు పల్లెసీమలలోని హరిజనులపరిస్థితులు మంత్రి సంచేతయ్యగారు చూచినట్లున్నారు. ఈ హరిజనులకు యిట్లు కట్టుకొనుటకు ఎంతో డబ్బు కేటాయించామని వారు చెప్పారే కాని, నిజానికి ఆ డబ్బు అంతా హరిజనులకందరికి ఇంతవరకు యిచ్చిన సౌము సకమంగా ఉపయోగపడలేదు. ఈ డబ్బులో ఏకొద్దో, ఏ కొద్దియందొక్కో ఉపయోగపడింది. హరిజనుల వృద్ధికి ఎక్కువ అవకాశాలు కలుగ లేదు. కనుక ఇప్పుడు నేను కోరేదేమిటంటే ప్రభుత్వం హరిజనులకోసం కేటాయించే సౌము సకమంగా ఉపయోగించుటకును రాయలసీమ హరిజన విద్యార్థులకొరకు హస్తాక్షర గ్రాంట్లు ఎక్కువగా యిచ్చి సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించుటకు ప్రయత్నించేస్తుందని ఆశిస్తూ, యంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have great pleasure in expressing appreciation of the way in which this Government have tackled many problems within a short time of their coming into office. We are indeed grateful to the Hon. Chief Minister for his firm handling of many affairs. Looking back on this period, we note with satisfaction all-round improvement in public welfare in general. But unfortunately there has not been improvement in the rural life to a considerable extent. Speaking of the farthest district of South Kanara, especially its rural parts, it has to be said that the Government have not taken any steps in the direction of progress. The budget for the current year also does not make adequate provision. Is it because there are no problems there? Last year during the budget session I drew the attention of the Government to the important criticisms levelled against the Administration concerning Malnad. People in the forest areas of Malnad have been suffering untold difficulties for several decades. I am not going to detail the problems here now. What they are have been stated by me on the previous occasion and by many others in this House. Yet, I refer again to the Report of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee for South Kanara, which was appointed by the previous Government in 1950 to investigate the problems relating to Malnad areas in South Kanara and to suggest measures that were required to solve them and to improve the material condition of the Malnad people. If the recommendations of that Committee had been implemented, it would have gone a long way to satisfy the people. But the present Government have not thought it fit to take them into consideration.

“Great emphasis is laid on food production. But the Government are pursuing, if I am permitted to say, a dog-in-the-manger policy in not allowing people to cultivate the vast extent

[Sri K. Venkatramana Gowda] [25th March 1953]

of 10,000 acres of uncultivated cultivable lands now included in the reserve forests. The Government have not put those lands to any use. I am glad that the Hon. Minister for Agriculture recently toured the Malnad area and acquainted himself with this question as well as the other problems of the people there. It is hoped that he will take bold decisions on the many points raised concerning Malnad.

"One other matter to which I want to refer is the lack of communication facilities in Malnad. A vast portion of the South Kanara district is covered by reserved forest. Rice, which is the staple food of the land, is grown mostly in valleys and low lands. Arecanut is grown on the shaded valleys and the slopes of Ghats. Vast stretches of land which could be cultivated and food production increased to a large extent are lying fallow. These areas which could develop are isolated for want of road communications, and are cut off for six months in a year by unfordable mountain streams. People living in such areas remain isolated and their produce does not find an easy market for want of all-weather roads. Their lot is miserable and even medical aid is not available for them. Repeated demands for grants in this regard by the South Kanara District Board and the cry of the general public to afford better communications and other facilities in Malnad have not met with any satisfactory response. I appeal to the Hon. Minister for Public Works to visit the Malnad areas and satisfy himself regarding the urge of the people. The failure of Malnad to attract the attention of the Government in respect of these and all other ordinary amenities like education and medical aid is due mostly to its remoteness from the seat of Administration. I hope this consideration will not weigh with the Government any longer, Thank you, Sir."

11-20
a.m.

* SRI M. PALANIMUTHU :—"கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே. இந்த விவாதத்தில் கலந்து கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவைப் பற்றிப்பேசும் போது எனது தொகுதியிலுள்ள சில குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி நவ இந்தியாவில் நடைபெற்று வருகிற அன்று முதல் இன்று வரைக்கும் எனது தொகுதிக்கு யாதொரு திட்டங்களையும் செய்யவில்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதைப் பற்றி சர்க்காரிடம் பல முறை நேரிலும் மனுக்கள் மூலமாகவும் தெரிவித்தும் இது வரையில் சர்க்கார் எனது தொகுதியில் சின்ன திட்டங்களைக் கூட செய்ய முன்வரவில்லை. அதனால் காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியை நான் தாக்கிப் பேசுவதாக எண்ண வேண்டாம். அங்குள்ள மக்களின் நிலைமையை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். பஞ்சம், ஏழ்மை, பசி, பட்டினி இந்த வகைகளில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் பெரும்பாலும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பது யாருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். அதைப்பற்றி அதிகம் விரிவாகப் பேச ஆசைப்படவில்லை. குறிப்பாக நீர்பாசன திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிற்கு சர்க்கார் இரண்டு மூன்று திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து அமுல் நடத்தினால் அதனால் பெரும் பலூர் தாலுகாவின் பஞ்சத்தை நீக்கி விடலாம். பெரும்பலூர் தாலுகாவில் பூவனறு ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் தண்ணீர் தொடர்ந்து வராததால் நீர் பாசனத்திற்கு வழி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக மூன்று பர்லாங்கிற்கு ஒரு வாய்க்காலை வெட்டி பெரும்பலூர் ஏரியில் விட்டால் சாதாரணமாக மூவாயிரம் ஏக்கர்களுக்கு நீர்பாசன வசதி கிடைக்கும் என்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்."

25th March 1953] [Sri M. Palanimuthu]

“அடுத்தபடியாக எசுனை கீழகரை மதவானம்மன் என்ற ஏர்க்கு நீர் பாசன திட்டம் அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரிடம் மக்கள் போராடியும் இன்று வரையிலும் சர்க்கார் ஒரு முடிவிற்கும் வரவில்லை. குறிப்பாக ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு முன்புகூட இஞ்சினியரும் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட இலாகா அதிகாரிகளும் வந்து பார்த்து நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக இதற்கு ஒரு வழி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்த படியாக ஹரிஜனங்களைப்பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் அவர் ஹரிஜனங்களைக் குறிப்பிடும்போது ஹரிஜனங்களை அவர்கள் மறந்து விட்டார்கள் என்று எங்கள் மனதில் பதிவு செய்துகொள்ள முடிந்தது. ஏனென்றால் ஹரிஜனங்களைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைந்து விட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் அவர்கள் பழைய நிலையிலேயே தானிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் 50 கோடி மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களுக்கு 6 லட்சம் 7 லட்சம் என்று ஒதுக்கினால் அதுபோதுமா. ஜனநாயகம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, அராஜகம் இல்லாமல் நடத்துகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஏழ்மையிலும், வறுமையிலும் பட்டினியிலும் தவிக்கவிடுவது நியாயமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் இப்பொழுது பட்டினியால் வாடுகிறார்கள். இதை நான் சொல்லும்போது சர்க்காரை குறை கூறுவதாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளக் கூடாது. நான் அந்த முறையில் பேசவில்லை. ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியில் மக்களுடைய நலனை கவனிக்கும் ஆட்சியில், இந்த சுபிட்ச இந்தியாவில் நவ இந்தியா என்று சொல்லுகிற இந்தியாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நிலைமையை வரண்க்க வேண்டுமென்றுதான் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது பார்த்தால் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஜனங்கள் இன்னும் முற்போக்கு அடையவில்லை. முற்போக்கு சக்தி அவர்களிடம் இல்லை. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பேசும்போது ஸ்ரீ சகஜாநந்தம் அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது குல்லாயைப் போட்டுக்கொள்ளும் நிலைக்கு ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேறி இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். நான் இதைச் சொல்லும் போது காங்கிரசை தாக்கிச் சொல்லவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ராஜாஜி மேலும் குறை கூறவில்லை. ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பேசும்போது ஹரிஜனங்கள் மனம் புண்படும்படி பேசுகிறார். நாங்கள் சொல்லும் குறைகளை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு புண்பிரிப்போடு தகுந்த பதில் சொன்னால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மன அமைதி ஏற்படும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் நன்றி மறந்தவர்கள் என்று சொல்லுவது சரியல்ல. அதேயே திருப்பிப் பார்த்தால் ஆரியர்கள் இந்த நாட்டுக்கு வந்த பிற்பாடு தான் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் இப்படிப்பட்ட பிற்பட்ட நிலைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்கு இதுதான் அறிஞர். இதே மாதிரி ஜாதி விந்துக்களும் நீனைத்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் இன்னும் பின்னுக்கு போகவேண்டியதாகிவிடும். ஆகவே ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய ஏழ்மை, முற்போக்கு சக்தி, இல்லாமை இவைகளை நீக்குவதற்கு உடனே நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து அவர்களுடைய ஏழ்மையையும், குறைகளையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் அவர்களுக்கு தொகைகள் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய கதி என்னவென்பதை உணர்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய கல்வி வசதி இல்லை. முன்னேற்ற மடைவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு சக்தி இல்லை, அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய கிராண்டு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு ஊர்களிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் அமைக்கப்படவில்லை. அதனால் அவர்களிடம் புரட்சி இருந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கங்கே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் கட்டிக்கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI ARDHANARESWARA GOUNDER :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவிருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிப்பதற்குமுன் சில குறைபாடுகளை அவர்களுக்குச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

[Sri Ardhanareswara Gounder] [25th March 1953]

“மக்களின் நலனைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு நாங்கள் இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் இந்தச் சபையில் பேசத்தான் அவகாசம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காவிட்டால் எப்படி எங்கள் தொகுதி மக்களின் தேவைகளைப்பற்றி பேச முடியும்? ஆகவே முதலில் சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் பேசுவதற்குத் தக்க வசதிகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“அடுத்தபடியாக எங்கள் சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சம் மிகவும் கோரமாக இருக்கிறதென்பது முதல் மந்திரி ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு நன்கு தெரிந்த விஷயம். அவர்கள் அந்த ஜில்லாவிலிருந்துதான் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த ஜில்லாவை விட்டு வந்து நெடு நாட்களாகிவிட்டதால், அந்த ஜில்லாவின் தற்போதைய நிலைமையை மறந்து விட்டார்கள் என்றதான் நான் நினைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்த ஜில்லாவில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் மக்கள் பட்டினியால் வாடுவதை பார்க்கலாம். குழந்தைகளும் குட்டிகளும் பட்டினியால் வாடித் துடிப்பதைப் பார்க்கும் பொழுது நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் கண்ணில் ரத்தம் வரக்கூடிய நிலையில் தான் இருக்கிறோம். இவர்களது கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்க சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லை. சேலம் ஜில்லாவின் ஜனத்தொகை என்ன? அவர்களுக்காக எவ்வளவு பணம் சர்க்கார் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கோபமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு 6 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும், மதுரைக்கு 5 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறபொழுது சேலத் திற்கு 2 லக்ஷம் 58 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்தான் அபிவிருத்திக்காக ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நன்கு தெரிந்த விஷயம். நாங்கள் இது வரையிலும், அவர் சேலம் ஜில்லாவாசியாதலால் அந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஏதாவது அனுசூலங்கள் செய்வார்களென்று எதிர்பார்த்தோம். இப்பொழுது இந்த புள்ளி விபரங்களைப் பார்த்துதான் நாங்கள் எமாற்றம் அடைகிறோம்.

“மேட்டூர் சால்வாட் திட்டத்திற்காக 75 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் போட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் ஒதுக்கிப்பது 25 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்தான். இது ஐந்தாண்டு அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் போட்ட பிரகாரம் 1954-ம் ஆண்டுத் திற்குள் அது பூர்த்தியாக வேண்டும். ஆனால் செலவழித்திருக்கக்கூடிய பணத்தைப் பார்த்தால் 90 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்தான் செலவழித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்காகமட்டுமே 2½ கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. 1953-ம் ஆண்டு வரை 90 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்தான் செலவழித்திருக்கிறோம். இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷத்தில் பாக்கியுள்ள பணத்தையெல்லாம் செலவழிப்பது ரொம்பவும் சிரமமாக இருக்கும். சர்க்கார் திட்டத்தை வகுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் எந்தப் பிரயோஜனமும் கிடையாது. போட்ட திட்டத்தை குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்குள் நிறைவேற்றி வைக்க முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் நாட்டுக்குப் பலன் உண்டாகும்.”

“அடுத்தபடியாக கனம் மந்திரிகளுடைய சுற்றுப் பிரயாணத்தைப்பற்றி ஒன்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அவர்கள் தொகுதிகளுக்குச் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் வருகிறார்கள். அங்கே மக்கள் அவர்களிடம் நேரில் பல குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லும்பொழுது சென்னை செக்ரடேரியட்டுக்குத் திரும்பியவுடன் உடனே கவனிப்பதாக வாக்குறுதி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இங்கு வந்து பார்த்தால் அவர்கள் எந்நேரம் காரியத்தையும் செய்வதில்லை. வாக்குறுதி கொடுக்கிறார்கள் தவிர, கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதி எதையும் நிறைவேற்றுவதில்லை யென்று அடக்கத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“உதாரணமாக சேலம் குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதனால் தண்ணீர் கஷ்டம் எல்லாம் தீர்ந்துபோய் விடுமென்று எண்ணினோம். ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் அந்த ஊரில் குடிப்பதற்குக்கூட தண்ணீர் சௌகரியம் இல்லாமலிருப்பது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. அதற்குப் பக்கத்தில், ஜலகண்டப்பாடி, இடைப்பாடி போன்ற இடங்களிலுள்ள குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, அதை நிறைவேற்றினாலேயே குடி தண்ணீர் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கமுடியும். கனம் மந்திரிகள் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம்

போகும்பொழுது இவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். 10 வருஷமாக தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு பூர்ணமான வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுப்பது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். சேலத்தில் சரியான நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டம் எதுவும் இல்லாததால்தான் இன்றைக்கு ஒரு குடம் 8 அணு, 4 அணு வென்று தண்ணீர் விலக்கு வாங்கக்கூடிய காலம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்தத் திட்டங்களைக்கூடிய சீக்கிரம் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மந்திரிகளும், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் சுற்றுபிரயாணம் வரும்பொழுது முன்னதாகவே tour programme வருகிறது. ஆனால் எந்த ஊருக்குப்போய், என்ன காரியத்தை நிறைவேற்றினார்கள் என்பதைத்தான் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாமலிருக்கிறது.

11-30
a.m.

* SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ On a point of order, Sir, ఆసెంబ్లీలో మంత్రులు తమ ఆసీను పైర్స్ తెచ్చుకొని ఆ పనులలో నిమగ్నమై ఉండవచ్చునా? ఈ విషయం గూర్చి గత ఆసెంబ్లీ సమావేశములో ఒక రూలింగు ఇచ్చారు. ఆసీను పైర్స్ ఆసెంబ్లీకి తెచ్చుకొని మంత్రులు ఆ పనిలో నిమగ్నమై ఉండకూడదని రూలింగు ఇచ్చేరు. గనుక ఇక్కడ మంత్రి సుబ్రహ్మణ్యంగారు పూర్తిగా పైర్స్ లో నిమగ్నమై ఉన్నారు చర్చలో పాల్గొనలేదు. అందుచేత రూలింగు ఇవ్వమని కోరుచున్నాను.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ వారు వైఖ్య చూడడం లేదు. Reference కోసము ఎదులు చెప్పడానికి చూస్తున్నారు.

“ I now reduce the time-limit from 10 minutes to 5. Sri A. Doraiswami Gounder will now speak.”

* **SRI A. DORAI SWAMI GOUNDER** :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! சேலம் • ஜில்லாவிலே கிருஷ்ணகிரி, ஹார் • தாலுக்காக்கள் மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட தாலுக்காக்களாகவும், மலேரியல் தாலுக்காக்களாகவும் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த இடங்களில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியே கிடையாது. இந்த இடங்களையெல்லாம் பஞ்சபிரதேசமாக உடனடியாகச் செய்து பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவேண்டும். அங்கு வேலையின்றி பட்டினியால் வாறும் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது ஜீவனத்திற்கு வசதி ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

[Sri A. Doraiswami Gounder] [25th March 1953]

சரியான சுகாதார வசதியில்லாததினால் அங்கே மலேரியா நிறைந்து இருக்கிறது. இந்த இரண்டு தாலுக்காக்களிலும் மழை பெய்தால் விளைவு இல்லாவிடில் விளைவில்லை 6 வருஷமாக மழையின்மையால் அதிகப்பஞ்சமாய் இருக்கிறது. மழை இல்லாததினால் தண்ணீர் இல்லாது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வறட்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் காரணத்தினால் வாணியாறு, பாம்பாறு, பெண்ணையாறு போன்ற திட்டங்களைச் சீக்கிரமே ஆரம்பிக்குமாறுக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இவை 5 வருஷத்திட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக ஆரம்பித்தால் ஜனங்களுக்குக் கூலியும் கிடைக்கும். தண்ணீர் வசதியும் ஏற்படும்.

“ உணவு உற்பத்தி திட்டத்தின்போது சர்க்கார் அனுமதி கொடுத்து சுமார் 5, 6 வருஷமாய் பயிர் செய்து வந்த புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களுக்கு இந்த வருஷம் 20 மடங்கு பென்ஸ்டி விதித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். இதை ரத்து செய்து சாதாரணமாகப் போட சர்க்காருக்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்தும் ஒன்றும் கவனிச்சப்படவில்லை. இதை உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். சாதாரணக் கந்தாயம் கட்டக்கூட ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படும் இக் காலத்தில் இம்மாதிரி தண்டத் தீர்வை கட்ட சாத்தியமில்லை. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் போட்டும் நாளதுவரை ஒரு விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை.

“ ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதால் நிவாரணக் கடைகளை அதிகமாக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆங்காங்கே கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளைத் திறந்துவைக்க உடனே நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள கோருகிறேன். முதன் முதல் சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஊத்தங்கரை சப்-தாலுக்காவில்தான் கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகள் ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். அவை சுமார் 2 வருஷம் நடந்துவந்தன. ஆனால் அவைகள் இப்போது நிறுத்தப்பட்டன. மறுபடியும் ஆரம்பிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ ஹநர், கிருஷ்ணகிரி தாலுக்காவில் ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதியும், ஏழை பிள்ளைகளுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூட வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ ஊத்தங்கரை சப்-தாலுக்காவிலிருந்து டிப்டி தாசில்தார் ஆபீசை ஸெப்பேஷன் காலத்தில், 2 வருஷத்திற்குமுன் எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் கிராமவாசிகள், கிராம அதிகாரிகள், சிப்பந்திகள் கிருஷ்ணகிரிக்குப் போய் வரவேண்டியதாய் இருக்கிறது. இதை முந்தி இருந்தது போலவே ஊத்தங்கரையில் டிப்டி தாசில்தார் ஆபீஸ் வைக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு menial கிருஷ்ணகிரிக்குப்போக 45 மைல் ஆகிறது. போய்வர 4 நாள் ஆகிறது. இதை உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ கிருஷ்ணகிரி, ஹநர் தாலுக்காவில் ஜனங்கள் சரியான ரோட்டுகளின்றிக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல ரோட்டுகள் அமைத்துக் கொடுக்குமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ ஹநர், கிருஷ்ணகிரி தாலுக்காவில் மின்சார வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் இந்த இரண்டு தாலுக்காவும் பிற்போக்கானதும், மலேரியா மிகுந்த தாலுக்காக்களானதால் அவசியம் எல்லா சவுகரியங்களும் செய்து கொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I speak on the motion, I wish to say one word regarding the suggestion thrown out by the Hon. the Finance Minister about the transaction of business. The practice in the House of the People of the Speaker appointing a Business Advisory Committee may be usefully followed here also.

“ Sir, while I was going through the review of the Government about the Administration Report of the Agriculture Department, I came across an interesting note to the effect that there

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is no orientation of policy in the report. I wonder whether a department of Government can have a new policy when the Government themselves have none. Last time the Hon. the Finance Minister took shelter under the plea that he was a creature of circumstances. He also told us that a Budget was not prepared overnight, and it was a process spread throughout the year. Therefore, it is but natural that we expected something original this time. However, I find that during the passage of time he is converted by the system and not the system by him. Time was when our distinguished Chief Minister, even under the foreign rule, could give an inspiring lead to the people of this State. I actually recollect the picture of his presenting khadi cloth to his European Chief Secretary Mr. Brackenbury. But to-day we find him supported by Congress Legislators who themselves do not wear khadi. Probably that explains the paradoxical position that he, who could achieve much under the foreign rule, circumscribed by the rigid Government of India Act, 1935, finds himself in a difficult position to do as much, although he is now working under the Constitution of Free India. I am not making this remark in any spirit of criticism, but I am only giving vent to my feelings at the change that has taken place.

“Coming to the Budget, it is an austerity Budget in the sense that there is cut in more than one public utility service and social uplift schemes. On the receipt side we have suffered a huge loss of Rs. 35 lakhs by the sale of our securities worth Rs. 5 crores. The Finance Minister will please explain the circumstances under which our Exchequer had to suffer such a huge loss.

“Then, Sir, as interest to the Government of India for the consolidated debts up to 1938, we have to pay a large amount, and the rate of 4.5 per cent, considering the fiduciary relationship between the Centre and the State, I think, is unconscionable. Moreover, our Central Government adopts a very liberal policy in regard to debts payable by our neighbours, namely, Pakistan and Burma. I do not know why the Central Government does not show at least this much of concession to States as well.

“Having heard our Chief Minister, I am not still convinced that every possible avenue of economy in our administration has been sought for. It was just the other day that he expressed his surprise at the news that there was one superintendent for every five clerks in the Secretariat. I do not know whether he has pursued his surprise to the roots and eradicated it. There are two ways of approaching a problem. One is to evade it and the other is to take a decision, and find out ways and means of effecting that decision. In other words, it is this, namely, where there is a will, there is a way.

“I am glad to note that there has been some regularization of the tour of Hon. Ministers. I concede that popular Ministers, whenever there is necessity, should undertake tours. We only say that they should not make their tours a pretext for personal ends. At the same time, I cannot reconcile myself to the tour of His

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Excellency the Governor, because, whatever may have been the justification in ancient days when he was actually the Executive Head and the Ministers or Executive Councillors were subordinate to him, now he cannot spend a pie without the consent of the popular Government. I think it is of doubtful value that the Governor should indulge in such tours costing the Exchequer so much.

“Then, coming to other points, I wish to say that, though the Legislature is the supreme authority in a State, the common man is concerned with what the executive is doing. The spheres of the executive in modern times have extended so far that in every walk of life—even in this very Assembly Chamber—we are affected by the acts of the executive. If the police and the doctors conspire, a murder may be a suicide and *vice versa*. Therefore, Sir, it is very essential to protect the civil liberties of the citizen. The executive should exercise its rights with circumspection and should not be guided by the exigencies of time. To-day we have, prohibitory orders, arrests, lathi charges and even shooting which go in the name of day to day administration. Therefore, the separation of the judiciary from the executive is highly essential. This laudable reform has been put off by this Government. Sir, the Committee which was appointed to go into this question have observed that the criminal administration in non-separation districts other than Malabar is disgraceful. They say ‘we were prepared to a certain amount of deterioration but not to the extent which we found it.’ Then again there is a feeling in certain quarters that the separation of the magistracy from the executive may affect the maintenance of law and order. To them, who so suspect, I will quote again from the same report. They say, ‘The maintenance of law and order has been left unimpaired by the separation of the magistracy from the executive’. So, Sir, I would request this Government to implement the scheme which they themselves have adumbrated without any delay so that the ordinary citizen may have his rights protected.”

*SRI SAMIA KOORAYAR :—“கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவின் புயல் நிவாரணத்திற்காக கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நிதி போதுமான அளவு இல்லாவிட்டாலும், கொடுத்தவரையில் அதை உடனடியாகவும் சீக்கிரமாகவும் நிவாரணம் செய்து கொடுத்து உதவியதற்கு கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்தப் புயலினால் சேதமடைந்த தென்னை மரங்களும், புளிய மரங்களும் ஏராளம். அவைகளை குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்குள் மீண்டும் அபிவிருத்தி பண்ணும்படி திட்டமிட ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வாழை, கொடிக்கால் முதலியவைகளால் சேதமடைந்தவர்களுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். அவர்கள் ஏழைகளாக இருப்பதால் சொத்து ஜாமீன் கொடுப்பதற்கு வழி இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு நபர் ஜாமீனில் கடன் கொடுக்க வகைசெய்யவேண்டும்.

“லெவி கொள்முதலை டெல்டா பிரதேசத்திற்கு மாத்திரம் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்திருப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் லெவியை விதித்தால் குறைந்த அளவில் வெகு சலுகை வசூல் செய்து விடலாம். லெவி கொள்முதலை சிறிய விவசாயிகளும், நடுத்தர விவசாயிகளும் கொடுத்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். பெரிய பிராசுதாரர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. அதனால்

25th March 1953]

[Sri Samia Koorayar]

பெரிய மிராசதார்களுக்கு விளைச்சல் குறைவு என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகவே விறிந்த அளவில் விவசாயம் பண்ணும்படியான நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் அவசியம் சீக்கிரம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“மது விலக்கு சம்பந்தமாக அடிக்கடி எல்லோரும் இன்று ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பணக் குறைவை நீக்குவதற்கு மீண்டும் கள்ளக்கடைகளை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்கின்ற கொள்கையில் அநேகமாக பேசுகிறார்கள். மீண்டும் இங்கு அதைக் கொண்டுவந்துவிட்டால் அதை விட ஏழைகளுக்குச் செய்யும் கெடுதி வேறு ஒன்றும் இருக்கமுடியாது. இந்த மது விலக்கை வெகு தீவிரமாக அமுல் நடத்தி, விவசாயச் சீர்திருத்தமும் செய்தால்தான் விவசாயிகளுடைய கஷ்டங்கள் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் தீரும். இந்த மது விலக்கு ஆரம்பித்த பிறகு பிரெஞ்சு பாலிஷும், ஸ்பிரிடும் ஏராளமாக விற்பனையாகி வருகிறது. மது விலக்கு ஆரம்பமாகவற்கு முன்னிருந்த அளவு பிரஞ்சு பாலிஷ், ஸ்பிரிட் குறைத்துக் கொள்ளுமதிலும் நிதியோகமும் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தி இந்த மது விலக்கை தீவிரமாக அமுல் நடத்தி வந்தால் இந்த விற்பனை சீக்கிரத்தில் வெகுவாக நின்றுவிடும். அத்துடன் சரராயம் காய்ச்சுபவர் களுக்கும், அதை சாப்பிடுகிறவர்களுக்கும் தண்டனையையும் அபராதத்தையும் அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். வேண்டுமென்றால் கூட்டு அபராதம் விதித்தாகிலும் அதை தடை செய்யவேண்டும். கள்ளக்கடைகளை மீண்டும் திறந்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு நாம் துரோகம் செய்தவர்களாவோம்; நன்மை செய்தவர்களாகமாட்டோம்.

“கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நாம் உதவி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று போன செஷனில் தீர்மானம் செய்திருந்தும் போதுமான அளவிற்கு அதற்குப் பரிகாரம் காணவில்லை. ஆகவே சீக்கிரமாக அதற்குப் பரிகாரம் தேட வேண்டியதோடு கூட கதர் உற்பத்தியாகிற அளவிற்குத்தான் கைத்தறிக்கு உதவி செய்து உபகாரம் செய்ய முடியும் என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகவே கதர் நூல் உற்பத்திக்கு ஊக்கம் அளித்து அதை விரைவில் செய்வதோடு கைத்தறி தொழிலுக்கு உதவி செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் கூடியவரையில் பெரு அளவில் ஸ்கூல்களை ஏற்படுத்தி கட்டாயக் கல்விமுறையை சீக்கிரம் அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய சம்பள நிலை ரொம்பக்குறைவாக இருப்பதால் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை அதிகமாக ஆக்குவதற்கு உடனடியாக பட்ஜெட்டில் நிதியை ஒதுக்கும்படியாக நான் வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இனும் கிராம தீர்வை யானது இப்பொழுது உயர்ந்த பட்ச அளவில் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பாபநாசம் தாலுகா சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில் காவேரி டிவிஷன் பாசனம், வெண்ணூர் டிவிஷன் பாசனம் இரண்டுமருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் அந்தப் பாசனவசதியில் உள்ள பிரிக்காவின உபந்நத்பட்ச தீர்வையாகிலும் விதித்து அதன்படி இந்த பிரிக்காலிலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு தீர்வை விதிக்கும் படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI A. NEELADRIRAO REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, speaking on this Bill, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on the intelligent way in which he has prepared the Budget and manipulated to show a surplus. Let us see whether this Budget is really a surplus one. It is certainly not a surplus Budget, when we consider that a Budget is generally intended for the economic development of the State and for the fulfilment of the needs of the people. Here from the beginning of this Budget session, we have been hearing from both the left and the right wings that this Budget does not provide for the fulfilment of many of the needs of the public.

“First of all, famine is playing havoc in the State. It is spreading from district to district. We are not able to control

[Sri A. Neeladri Rao Reddi] [25th March 1953]

it because we have not enough of irrigation sources. We are spending crores of rupees but if we spend them economically and on the essential needs of the people, I think we can very easily eradicate famine.

"Coming to laying of roads, I would suggest that we should give priority to backward districts and give them all facilities for their development. For instance, many roads in Ichchapuram taluk in Srikakulam district have become dilapidated and have not been repaired for long. As a matter of fact, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided for effecting repairs to these roads. But the Public Works Department have asked the district boards to take up the repair works. The amount provided for this purpose was very scanty and, therefore, the funds have lapsed and neither the Public Works Department nor the district boards have taken up the work. I request the Government to change their short-sighted policy and attend to the requirements of the people.

"Regarding drinking-water wells, last year a certain amount was provided for the sinking of such wells in the rural areas. All of a sudden, the Deputy Tahsildar of a taluk issued orders to stop the execution of the work for want of funds. I do not know what miracle happened in the meantime. We had provided sufficient money for this purpose in the Budget for 1952-53, but at the end of the year it is said that there are no funds and the work is stopped. I cannot understand the reason for this. However, I request the Government to see that those wells are sunk at least during this year.

"Regarding the question of loans to co-operative societies, the Central Co-operative Bank has given certain amount to the credit co-operative societies who disburse loans to the villagers but it is insisted that the amount lent should be repaid within six months. How can one expect the ryots to repay the money within six months? Unless we give them good facilities to enable them to repay the money, there is no point in giving loans to the villagers.

"Regarding tank repair works, at least when the zamindari system prevailed, some tanks were repaired, but now after the Government took over the estates, the tanks have silted up and many channels have not been repaired. So, the people in these areas are suffering very much. For example, Gangasagaram near Jalandhra and Sinkulasagaram tanks near Bhyripuram can feed 20,000 acres but their bunds have breached. I request the Government to see that these things are set right."

12 noon.

*SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

ముఖ్యముగా నేను మనవిచేయ్య తలచుకొన్నది ఏమిటంటే ఈ బడ్జెటు జమించారీ రైతాంగము విషయంగాని, జమించారీ ఖరీదాకు ప్రత్యేకముగా ఉండే విషయాల గరించి ఏమీ చెయ్యలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. జమించారీల ఎలోవిషయము కాకముందే పరిస్థితి బాగుండగలిగిస్తుంది. ఇది సిగ్గుచేటుయిన విషయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా పిరాపురం తాలూకాకూడానే తెలుస్తుంది. అది పిరాపురం మహారాజువారి

25th March 1953] [Sri R. Venkata Jagga Rao]

ఎన్టీఐలోనిది. ఎన్టీఐ అచాలిషన్ కు ముందు పిరాపురం మహారాజా హయాంలో కాల్యల మరమ్మత్తు ప్రతి రెండు సంవత్సరములకు చేస్తూ వుండేవారు. కాని జమీందారీలు అచాలిషను చేసి 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలు అయినాకూడా నేటివరకు ఇర్రిగేషను కాలవలు మరమ్మత్తు చేయడంగాని, తట్టెడు మట్టినికూడా తీయించిన పాపాపాలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. పిరాపురం తాలూకా మహారాజాగారి క్రింద ఉన్నప్పుడు ప్రతి రెండు సంవత్సరాలకి ఒకమాటు అయినా కాలవలు త్రవ్వే ఆచారము అక్కడవుండేది. 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలనుండి ఒక చానలుకుగాని కాలువకుగాని మరమ్మత్తు చెయ్యడంలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అక్కడఉన్న రైతాంగం ఏమనుకుంటున్నారంటే 'జమీందారీల హయాములోనే మా స్థితి బాగుండేది అని. మీరందరు స్వరాజ్యం వస్తుంది జమీందారులు పోతారు అప్పుడు రైతుల స్థితి బాగుంటుందన్నారుకదా. రెండూ జరిగినవిగాని మా స్థితి మరింత అధ్వాన్నము అయిందని' అందినారు ప్రజలు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం క్రింద ఉండటం కంటే జమీందార్ల క్రింద ఉండడమే మేలు అని అంటున్నారని మనవి చెయ్యదలసి వచ్చినందుకు సిగ్గుపడుచున్నాను. నీటి వసతులు కాలవలు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించవలెనని ఈ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను. ఖలే బడ్జెటు చూస్తే మా ప్రాంతాలలో వివిధ మైన స్కీముకూడా తీసుకోలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మా ప్రాంతంలో ముఖ్యముగా విలేరుకు రిజర్వాయరు కట్టే విషయముకు అనేక సంవత్సరాల క్రిందటనే ప్లానింగు వేయడం జరిగింది. దానిని తీసుకొనకపోవడం ఈ బడ్జెటుకు ఎంతైనా లోటని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. విలేజీకి రిజర్వాయరు లేనికారణం చేత పిరాపురం తాలూకాలో సుమారు 25, 30 గ్రామాలలో పంటలు లేవు. నాట్లు వెయ్యడానికికూడా నీరులేదు. ఈ పరిస్థితులలోకూడా రైతుల వద్దనుండి శిస్తుల వసూళ్లు జరుగుతూనే ఉంది. పిటిషన్లు పెట్టుకున్నా వినేవారు లేరు. ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వం అంటే రెమిషనులు ఇవ్వకుండా సీస్తులు వసూలుచెయ్యడం జరుగుతుందంటే అది నిజమైన ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వమా అని అడుగుచున్నాను. మనమంతా కాంగ్రెస్ లో ఉన్నప్పుడు పంటలు పోలే రెమిషను ఇవ్వాలని అడిగినవారమే. బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వంపోయి మనకు జాతీయ ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చి మన రయితులకు పంటలు లేనప్పుడు రెమిషన్ను ఇవ్వడం జాతీయ ప్రభుత్వం చెయ్యవలసిన పనిగాదా అని అడుగుచున్నాను.

“జమీందారీలను స్వాధీనం చేసుకున్న తరువాత Estate Manager లను వేసినారు. వారు చేసే పని నిమిటి. నీటి వసతులు కల్పించమని మరమ్మతులు చేయించమని అడిగితే మాపని అదికాదు, శిస్తులు వసూలుచెయ్యడమే మాపని అని అంటున్నారు. జమీందారీ అచాలిషన్ కు ముందు పిరాపురం ఎన్టీఐలో ఇర్రిగేషను చానల్లు మీద సూపరువైజర్లు, లాస్కర్లు సుమారు 40, 50 మంది ఉండి నీటి పంపకం బాగా చేస్తూ ఉండేవారు. ప్రభుత్వం ఈ staff ను అంతా తీసి ఒక లాస్కరుగాని, సూపరువైజరుగాని లేకుండా చేసింది. ఈ నీటి పంపకం అంతా దేముడికి వదలితట్టి కాళ్లు చాచుకు కూర్చుంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం చేసిన మంచి పనులనుకూడా యిచ్చట చెప్పుట నా ధర్మమని తలుస్తాను. Food Production డిపార్టుమెంటువారు మా పిరాపురం తాలూకాలో కొంపమట్టుకు చెరువుల మరమ్మత్తు చేయించడం నిజమే. ఇంకా కొన్ని చేయవలసివున్నవి. అందుచే Food Production డిపార్టుమెంటు కాల్య మరమ్మతులకూడా అధికారమివ్వవలసిందిగా కోర్తాను. ఈ Food Production Department తీసివేసినట్లు విన్నాము. దీనికి ఫండ్సు సాక్షను కాలేదని విన్నాను. ఇది జమీందారీ గ్రామాలకు పెద్ద చెబ్బ అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వం ముఖ్యముగా మా తాలూకాలో ఇర్రిగేషను చానల్లను మరమ్మత్తు చేయించవలెనని

[Sri R. Venkata Jagga Rao] [25th March 1953]

శాల్వలపైన సూపరవైజర్లను, లస్కర్లను వెయ్యవలెనని నీటి పంపకం జాగ్రత్తగా ఉండవలెనని, ఏలేటి రిజర్వాయరు వెంటనే ప్రారంభించవలెనని తమకు మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH :—“ ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ Consolidated Fund నుంచి ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టుడానికి అంగీకరించమని ఈ బిల్లుపై మాట్లాడమంటే ఏమి మాట్లాడడానికి, ఇక్కడ దీనిని సపోర్టు వెయ్యడానికి వివిధముగాను వీలుకాదు. కారణం గడచిన సంవత్సరాలకి మల్లె నే వెనుకబడ్డ ప్రాంతాలను రాష్ట్రంలో మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలను విస్తరిస్తుంది. ఉదాహరణకు మా తాలూకా తీసుకోండి. మాది వినకొండ. అక్కడ గవర్నమెంటువారు నిర్వహించిన మైసరు ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు ఏమీ లేవు. ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ extension మా తాలూకాలో లేనేలేదు. మా తాలూకాలో సుమారు 200 నీటి వనరులున్నాయి. అందులో 20 అయినా ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగించేటట్లు వెయ్యడం లేదు. మా జిల్లాకు పోయిన సంవత్సరం 70 వేల రూపాయలు మైసరు ఇరిగేషన్ పనులకు కేటాయించి ఉంది. కాని దమిడి అయినా ఖర్చుపెట్టడం జరగలేదు. అనేకమైన మైసరు ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు అశ్రద్ధ వెయ్యడంచేత ఆ తాలూకాలో నీరంతా ప్రవహించి చాపట్ల తాలూకా చేరి సాగు అయ్యే భూమిని ముంచి వేస్తున్నది. అంతే కాకుండా తాలూకాలో soil erosion ఎక్కువ అయిపోయింది. ఇందువల్ల నీరు ఇంకు భూమిని పవ్వుగా ఉండేటట్లు వెయ్యక, వర్షము కొంచెము తక్కువ అయిందంటే అతిసులభముగా కరువుకు దారిపెట్టుంది. అందువలన తాలూకా లాని నీటి వనరులను ఉపయోగించుకునే అవకాశములేని ఈ బడ్జెటులో కేటాయించిన డబ్బును ఖర్చుపెట్టడానికి అంగీకరించలేను.

“ ఇక పోలే గడచిన కొద్ది మాసాలుగా జరిగిన ఎన్నికలు చూస్తే ఈ పంచాయితీ ఎన్నికలు నిజముగా ప్రజలయొక్క అభిప్రాయాన్ని వ్యక్తపరిచాయా అనిపిస్తుంది. కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో మురదార్లు, పెత్తనందార్లు బలం ఎంత ఉందో చూపించడానికి ముందుకువస్తే వారి మధ్యభిన్నత వారు వీడ ప్రజల నలగడం జరుగుతుంది. మా తాలూకా ఇనుమల్ల గ్రామంలో పంచాయితీ ఎన్నికలు జరిగినది. నిజంగా ఒక వ్యాకులో ఉన్న ఓటర్లు 300 మందిని తీసుకు వెళ్లి వోడ్లో నిలబడితే చేతులు ఎత్తమంటే ఒక్కడూ కూడా చేతులు ఎత్తలేదు. అయినా 300 మైగెట్టు ఓటర్లను రెక్కించడంలో 279 మార్చివేసినారు. పంచాయితీ ఆఫీసర్లు బైటకు రెక్కపెట్టడం ఆవసరంలేదు. విజిల్టు అంగీకరించవలసిన అవసరం లేదు. వోడ్లో చేర్చినట్లు ప్రజలు ఆందరు ఓటర్లు ఆగునో కాదో నిర్ణయించవలసిన అవసరంకూడా అంతేకన్నా లేనట్లు ప్రవర్తించుచున్నారు. గ్రామాలకు కక్షలు దెబ్బలాటలుగేగుతూ ఉన్నాయి. ఓటర్ల లిస్టు తమకు చేరలేదని గెజెటు నోటిఫికేషన్ చేరలేదనిపాత లిస్టులలో ఎన్నికలు జరపడం అందువల్ల పోటీదార్లు కోర్టులకు వెళ్లడం జరుగుతుంది కాబట్టి ఈ ప్రతిపాదనలు అంగీకరించలేను.”

12-10
P.m.

* SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, famine conditions in my district of Anantapur and especially in the taluks of Hindupur and Kadiri are becoming highly serious and acute. But the relief given by the Government is far from being adequate. Much delay is caused even in taking up the repair of irrigational sources and supply channels. Even from the early months of 1952, I have been repeatedly representing both to the district authorities and the Famine Commissioner to

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take up the repair of the supply channel at Kalageri, a remote village in the Hindupur taluk at least as a famine relief work and also the restoration of the breached tank at Chowdapalli in Kadiri taluk. These works have not yet been taken up for execution. Perhaps they are still under the process of investigation or sanction. Sir, I feel a much simplified process of investigation and sanction must be adopted in taking up such works immediately. It is regrettable to note that in spite of decontrol, the Government are still enforcing a ban on the movement of foodgrains in belt areas, that is, in places situated within a distance of 5 miles from the Mysore boundary. For instance, recently some rice bags which were being transported from Kodikonda to Hindupur for personal consumption were seized by the police at Chilamathur for this reason. I request that this ban may be removed immediately.

“Sir, it is much more regrettable to note that the Collectors of the famine-affected districts in Rayalaseema have yet to observe a limit even while spending towards famine relief, whereas the Collectors of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli are allowed to spend limitlessly towards cyclone relief.

“In the last week of January 1953 some people from Naginayani cheruvu in Hindupur taluk came down to me with a petition and said that after the Prohibition authorities had booked a prohibition case in their village, the accused were threatening them with physical force, alleging them to be the informants to the Prohibition authorities. Immediately I sent the petition to the District Superintendent of Police of Anantapur for favour of enquiry. But to my great astonishment I found that no police official went to that village even till the 5th of this month for enquiring into the matter. If such is the co-operation and assistance that the police give, then I do not know how prohibition would be a success in this State.

“At the conclusion of my speech, I would like to say one thing about our eminent leader and Chief Minister Rajaji. Rumours were predominantly afloat both inside and outside this House that he was seriously interfering with matters connected with Andhras with which he has no concern. If this is a fact, I would like to put a straight question to him, whether he would tolerate interference by Andhras in matters pertaining to his State, specially in those in which differences are said to have been prevailing between himself and Mr. Kamaraja Nadar. So, I would request him not to interfere with matters of other States with which he has no concern in order to keep up the integrity, and status of the position he has attained. Thank you, Sir.”

* **SRI AR. A. RM. CHOCKALINGAM CHETTIAR** :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்தமைக்காக நான் நன்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன். நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மந்திரி சபை, சிறந்த நல்ல காரியங்களையெல்லாம் செய்து வருகிறது. பொது மக்களும் அதைப் பாராட்டுகிறார்கள். நாமும் அதைப் பாராட்டுகிறோம். உலக அரசியல் விவகாரப்படி எதிர்க்க

[Sri AR. A. RM. Chockalingam Chettiar] [25th March 1953]

கட்சியினர் சொல்லவேண்டிய குறைகளையெல்லாம் சொல்லி வந்த போதிலும் கூட கணம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய அரசாங்கம் நமது மாகாண மக்களுக்கு நல்ல காரியங்களையெல்லாம் செய்து வருவதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். காரைக்குடி, தேவகோட்டை போன்ற எனது தொகுதிகளிலெல்லாம், சமீபத்தில் நான் தமிழ்நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவரோடு சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்தேன். எந்த கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்றபோதிலும் கூட துளிகூட ஜலம் கிடைக்காமல் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். குடிக்கத் தண்ணீரில்லை யென்றால் அதைக் காட்டிலும் பஞ்சத்திற்கு வேறு என்ன உதாரணம் காட்ட முடியும்? காரைக்குடி, தேவகோட்டை தொகுதியிலுள்ள கிணறுகள் எல்லாம் வறண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. கம்மாய்கள் எல்லாம் பல ஆண்டுகளாகச் செப்பனிடாத காரணமாக மேடிட்டுக் கிடக்கின்றன.”

“மழை பெய்தாலும்கூட அந்தத் தண்ணீரை தேக்கி வைத்துக்கொள்ள வசதியில்லை. அதை உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கு தகவல் கொடுத்து குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அந்தத் தொகுதிகளிலெல்லாம் போரிங் போட்டு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்கான எல்லா ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவேண்டும். அவசரமான உத்தரவை இதற்காக அனுப்பவேண்டும்.”

“இன்றைய தினம் நகரங்களிலெல்லாம் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் பிச்சை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஊர் ஊராகச் செல்லுகிறார்கள். காரைக்குடியிலுள்ள கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் எல்லாம் வெளியூர் சென்று பிச்சை வாங்கி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் செட்டிமார் நாடு, மக்களுக்கு உதவக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லை. முன்பு, மலையா, பர்மா போன்ற இடங்களில் அவர்களுக்குத் தொழில் செய்ய வசதியிருந்தது. இப்பொழுது அங்கே போட்டிருக்கும் முதலேக்கூட எடுக்க முடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். சம்பாதித்து வந்த பணத்தையெல்லாம் கோவிலில் போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். மேலும் தற்போது வெளிநாட்டுக்குப் போவதென்றால் பாஸ் போர்டு கிடைப்பது அதிகக் கஷ்டமாயிருக்கிறது. அது கிடைப்பது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக ரோடுகள் கடன் வாங்கி நிறைய செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். அதையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து பாஸ் போர்டு சீக்கிரத்தில் கிடைக்கும் படி செய்யவேண்டும். அது மட்டுமல்ல. கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வேலையில்லாதவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க உடனடியாக புது ரோடுகள் அமைக்கும்படி அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அப்படி வேலை கொடுத்து கூலி கொடுத்தால்தான் அரிசி வாங்குவதற்கு அவர்களால் முடியும். பொதுமக்கள் இன்றைய தினம் அவர்களுக்கு உதவக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லை.”

“மேலும் காரைக்குடியிலிருந்து மேலூர் வழியாக ஒரு ரயில்வே பாதை அமைக்கவேண்டியது இன்றியமையாதது. அதனால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நல்ல வருமானம் வருமென்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். அந்த வேலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், காரைக்குடி, மேலூர் போன்றவைகளில் வேலையும் கிடைக்கும். ஏழை எளியவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதோடுகூட அந்தப் பக்கத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு போக்கு வரத்து வசதியும் ஏற்படும்.”

“அரிசி வாங்க வசதியுள்ளவர்கள் அரிசி வாங்கி சாப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் பணமும், வேலையுமில்லாத ஏழை எளியவர்கள் தான் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள், விவசாயிகள் போல பஞ்சத்தில் தவிப்பவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன் வராவிட்டால் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்வதுபோல நாம் பெற்ற சுதந்திரத்தை நிச்சயமாக இழக்கும்படி நேரிடும். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் முன்வர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI P. THANGAVELU:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, both during the general discussion on the Budget and the debate on the Governor's Address all the hon. Members who participated therein, did not fail to bring to the notice of the Government the

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unprecedented famine conditions through which our State is now passing. On the question of famine conditions and the responsibility of the Government, there are no two opinions. All the Members are agreed on this question, without difference of political creeds and inclinations. There is no use, on the part of the Government, to minimise the seriousness of this question by adopting an ostrich policy. No doubt, famine conditions are due to the failure of monsoon for the last six years successively. But I wish to say that the Government should come to the rescue of the people; especially during the distress period, all the resources should be utilised and efforts should be made to provide the minimum requirements of food and water for the people during this hour of trial and national calamity. Except a few places in the deltaic area of Tiruchirappalli district, all the other parts of that district are experiencing worst drought conditions. In dry areas, people are unable to carry on cultivation work, as the wells which are the main source of irrigation are dry and all the crops that have already been raised in these places are withering for want of water. In Musiri taluk all the drinking water wells of non-deltaic areas are almost dry. The Collector of Tiruchirappalli district toured this area sometime back and he seems to have submitted a report to the Government regarding the failure of crops in the villages and also recommended the remission of kist for certain selected villages. In the past two or three months, very often it is said by the revenue officials there, that the Government have granted kist remission for certain places. But unfortunately, the village officers are going on collecting the kist as usual, in spite of these promises. I submit that the Government should issue emergent orders preventing them from further proceeding in the matter of collection of kist in these places. I would also request the Government to consider the question of postponing the collection of takkavi loans, well subsidy and other loans which are granted to agriculturists in the drought stricken areas. I learn that the Collector of Tiruchirappalli has applied for a special additional grant for deepening all drinking water wells in Tathiangarpet firka. I request the Government to grant adequate funds for all these works, like deepening of drinking water wells in Tathiangarpet and other non-deltaic areas of Musiri taluk also.

“Many hon. Members may be surprised to hear of the enforced labour system prevailing in our country even in these days. This system is known as (அமுத்தி முறை) in Tamil which is peculiarity prevailing in Musiri taluk. According to this system, the mirasdars or landlords who own thousands of acres reserve a part of their property for pannai cultivation and they use to lease out the rest of their lands at exorbitant annual rentals. These mirasdars who lease out their lands to the poor agriculturists used to extract work from them without paying any wages to these poor people who do agricultural operations in the lands leased out by these mirasdars. The mirasdars used to enforce this system of free labour by using certain methods. If these poor people refuse

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to do such work for the mirasdars, they will summarily be evicted not only from those lands but also from the huts in which they are living and which have been provided to them by the landlords.

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“The greatest cruelty is that these agricultural labourers would not even be fed at the time of rendering free service to the landlords. I wish the Government take up this question seriously, investigate the same and introduce a Bill to extend the present Tanjore Tenants and Pannayal Protection Act to the Tiruchirappalli district also. These helpless poor agriculturists, notwithstanding their enforced free service are made to pay heavy and exorbitant rents to the landlords. These landlords are shrewd enough to exploit the helpless lot of agricultural labourers and capitalize the situation where there is a competition among them. I, therefore request the Government to introduce certain statutory provisions to fix the lease amount and thus safeguard the interest of the agriculturists who form the backbone of our country. The Agriculturists Debt Relief Act is on the Statute Book for the last 15 years but still many poor deserving agriculturists could not derive its benefits partly due to ignorance and partly owing to poverty which prevents them from going to a court of law. It is high time that Government found out a simpler procedure to liquidate agricultural indebtedness in the State.”

* SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget that has been presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister is one beset with innumerable set-backs, specially in view of the severely limited resources, unsatisfactory incomes and mounting expenditure. While we appreciate the bold step taken by the Government in abolishing Food Control, we fear the benefits rendered by this policy are going to be negated by the slackness of the administration in watching the situation created by the new policy. Hoarders, blackmarketeers and smugglers have not changed overnight into law-abiding citizens. They wait to seize the opportunities when they arise. As a result we have seen of late a spurt in the rise of prices of foodgrains. In my own district of South Kanara smuggling is going on on a large scale, and during the last two months prices have soared by more than 25 per cent. If the Government continue to be slack in their vigilance, I am sure the prices will soar beyond all measure and the Government will be faced with a new problem very hard to solve.

“It is indeed a matter for regret that South Kanara has been neglected as usual this time also, though various schemes of communication, which are most laudable, have been undertaken by the Government and a good portion of the Budget has been set apart for this all-important work. In my district very little new communication work has been undertaken, though in some areas Firka Development and community project schemes have been making much noise. In my own constituency of Kasaragod even now there are groups of villages with thousands of population bringing several thousands of rupees to the Government as land

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revenue which are not touched by road nor do I see any attempt being made by the Government to satisfy these elementary needs of the people to lead a civilised life.

“ Apart from education the main factor that contributes to the backwardness of this country is Public Health and medical aid. The number of medical institutions that cater to the needs of the villagers are too meagre to serve the purpose. In my own constituency there are very many villages that are starved of any medical aid. The rural dispensaries are a misnomer for medical centres and apart from the fewness of that number they are run in a very unsatisfactory way. It looks as though the Government want to ease their conscience, by the establishment of these institutions, without caring to see whether these institutions are serving the people. I hear that in most of these rural dispensaries the doctors are not seen for days together. Sir, this is a sorry plight and I would suggest that a better check over these institutions is most desirable.

“ Sir, I am sorry to suggest that the great edifice of Prohibition, on which the moral structure of this State was built, has started cracking. It is a misfortune and a calamity that this should have happened so”

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker sounded the gong and called upon Sri Vaikuntam to speak.)

* SRI A. VAIKUNTAM :—“ கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா ஒரு பஞ்சப்பிரதேசம் என்று எனக்கு முன் பல M.L.A.-க்கள் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலும் மூவிலில்லிப்புத்தூர் தாலுகா, வெகுவாகப் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு அங்கு விவசாய ஏழைகள் பெரும் கஷ்டம் அடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். சென்ற வருஷம் இங்கு Sessions நடந்த போது கூட அங்குள்ள கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் நூற்றுக்கணக்காக இங்கு பட்டினி ஊர்வலமாக வந்தது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியும். அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் சீக்கிரம் உதவிபுரியக் கோருகிறேன். அங்கே ஜனங்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் இவ்வளவு தான் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை தீர்க்க நேரடியாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும், முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களும் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிற்கு வந்து அங்குள்ள விஷயங்களை அறிந்தால் தான் சீக்கிரமாக அங்குள்ள கஷ்டம் தீரும். அங்குள்ள ஏழைகள் சகிக்க முடியாத கஷ்டத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த தாலுகாவில் ஜீவனம் பெய்ய வேண்டுமானாலும் மழை அவசியம் பெய்தாகவேண்டும். மழை இல்லாமல் மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் சகிக்க முடியவில்லை.

“ எலெக்டிரிசிடி சம்பந்தமாக சொல்லும்போது அங்கு சில பேர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மழை இல்லாததாலும், கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாததாலும் அவர்களால் கடனை கட்ட முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது எலெக்டிரிசிடி சம்பந்தமாக கவர்ன்மெண்டு கடன் கொடுப்பதாக தெரியவருகிறது. அங்கு விவசாயம் நடைபெறுவிட்டால் இந்தக் கடனை எவ்விதமும் திருப்பித்தர முடியாது. ஆனால் மழை நன்றாக பெய்தவுடன் விவசாயம் செய்து பிறகு தான் அவர்களால் வாங்கிய கடனை திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கமுடியும். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு தக்காவி கடனை கூட்டுறவு கொசைப்ப்டிகள் மூலம் அவசியம் கொடுத்து விவசாயம் செய்யச் சொல்லிவிட்டு பிறகு அந்தக் கடனை காலம் தள்ளி வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

[Sri A. Vaikuntam]

[25th March 1953]

“இப்பொழுது பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக இருப்பதால் சில இடங்களை மராமத்து செய்து மலைகளில் பெய்யும் மழைத் தண்ணீரை அங்கிருக்கும் குளங்களில் விட்டால் அவைகள் நிறைந்து போய்விடும். அதற்கு அங்குள்ள குளங்களை மராமத்து செய்வதோடு ரோடுகளையும் அமைத்தால் இந்த பஞ்சத்தை சமாளிக்கமுடியும். உணவு பிரச்சனையை தீர்க்க கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது அநேகம் நிவாரணக் கடைகளை திறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் கடைகளில் சில பேருக்கு A Card-ம், சில பேருக்கு B Card-ம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மழை இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றவர்கள் B Card வைத்திருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு சில சமயங்களில் நிவாரணம் அளிக்க முடியாது என்று கடைகளில் சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே கார்டுகள் கொடுப்பதில் பாரபட்சம் இல்லாமல் எல்லோருக்கும் A Card-களைக் கொடுத்து எல்லோரும் நிவாரணக் கடைகளில் உணவு தானியம் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளும்படி சௌகரியம் செய்துகொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தக்காவிக் கடன்களை கொடுப்பதில் நிர்வாக ஊழல்கள் இருப்பதால் அந்தத் தக்காவி கடன்களை வாங்குவதற்கு தங்களுடைய கால நடைகளை விற்று வாங்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. கடன் வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் போட்டு விட்டு ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டரைக் கேட்கும்போது கடன் பணம் வாங்குவதற்கு சுமார் மூன்று மாதங்களாகின்றன. நூற்றுக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவழித்து தக்காவிக் கடன் கேட்கும்போது சிலருக்கு sanction செய்ய கிறார்கள். சிலருக்கு sanction ஆகாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. லஞ்சம் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கு அனுதாபத்துடன் கொடுப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. சிலருக்கு சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வாங்கி வாருங்கள் என்று திருப்பி அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வாங்கிப்போனாலும் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நான் கேட்டதற்கு ‘எங்களுக்குத் தெரியும்; நீங்கள் சொல்லவேண்டாம். வேண்டுமென்றால் சட்டசபையில் பேசிக்கொள்ளுங்கள்’ என்று தாசில்தார் சொல்லிவிட்டார். யாரோ சிலருக்கு அவ்விதம் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதாகக் கடன் கொடுத்ததை கிணறுகள் வெட்டாமல் செலவழித்து விட்டதாகவும் அதனால் தான் சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்பதாகவும் சொன்னார். இந்த ரூ. 400 கடன் வாங்குவதற்குள் ஒரு விவசாயிக்கு ரூ. 180 வரையில் செலவழிந்துவிடுகிறது. மீதம் இருக்கும் ரூ. 220-வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவன் என்ன விவசாயம் செய்யப்போகிறான். இந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது இப்பொழுதுள்ள நிலைமை. ஆகவே லஞ்ச ஊழல்கள் இருப்பதை தடுப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகள் செய்யும்போது அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் பணம் அந்த ஏழைகளுக்குப் போய் சேறுகிறதா என்று பரிசீலிக்கவேண்டும், ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிற்கும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தை முக்கியமாக யார் ஏழைகள் என்று தெரிந்து கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு அவசியமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு மனம் வைத்தால் இந்தக் குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்க முடியும் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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p.m.

* SRI P. URKAVALAN:—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். நாட்டில் பருவ மழை இல்லாததால் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. ஜனங்களின் நன்மைக்காக பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்தை துரிதமாகச் செய்ய சர்க்கார் அக்கரை காட்டினால் மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கையும் நன்மதிப்பும் ஏற்படும். பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கென ஒதுக்கும் தொகை ஒரு தம்படி கூட லீனாகாமல் செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். கோடிக்கணக்கில் பணம் செலவாகியும் ஏழை பாமர மக்களுக்குப் பணம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட இடங்களுக்கு வரிவஜா செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். கிராமாந்திரங்களில் ரோடுகள் போடுதல், அணைகட்டுதல், குள மராமத்துகள், கிணறுகளை ஆழப்படுத்துதல் முதலிய பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ‘உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே, வாழ்வார்

25th March 1953] [Sri P. Urkavalan]

மற்றெல்லாம் தொழுதுண்டு பின் செல்வர்' என்பதுபோல் சமூக முழுதமே விவசாயப் பொருளாதாரத்தை நம்பி வாழ்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகள் விஷயத்தில் முக்கிய கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

“திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் சங்கரன்கோவில் தாலுகா, நாங்குநேரி தாலுகா போன்ற இடங்களில் மழையின்மையால், விவசாய மக்களும், தொழிலாள மக்களும் படும கஷ்டம் சகிக்க முடியாது. சங்கரன்கோவில் தாலுகாவில் குடிப்பதற்கு தண்ணீர்கூட கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதற்கு சர்க்கார் கீறியார் போன்ற அணைகளைக் கட்டி முடித்தால் சங்கரன்கோவில், தாலுகா, கோவில் பட்டித் தாலுகா, இந்த இரண்டு தாலுகாவிலும் குடிப்பதற்குத் தண்ணீர் வசதியும், உணவு உற்பத்தியும் பெருகுவதற்கு ஏதுவாய் இருக்கும். நெற்றியின் வியர்வை நிலத்தில் விழப் பாடுபடும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இன்று சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும் பணம் கிடைக்காது, ‘உழைப்பதற்கென பிறந்து உழைக்கிறான். நாம் உண்பதற்கென பிறந்தோம்’ என நினைக்கும் சோம்பேரிக் கூட்டங்களுக்குத்தான் அந்தப்பணம் கிடைக்கும். உழைப்பவனுக்குக் கொடுக்காத லஞ்ச வேட்டைக்காரரை சரியான தண்டனைக்குள்ளாக்கவேண்டும். இல்லையேல் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் பட்டினி என்றுதான் ஏற்படும். ஆகையால் இதற்குச் சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த நாட்டின் ஜனத் தொகையில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்குள்ளவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட ஹரிஜனங்கள். அவர்கள் வாழ்விலே உயர், முன்னேற்ற, சமூகப் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் கைதுக்கி விடுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி புரியவேண்டும். இன்றைய தினம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் உயர்தரப் பாடசாலைகளில் படிக்கும் ஏழை மாணவர்களுக்கு உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பல குழந்தைகள் படிக்க வசதியின்றி சம்பளம் கட்ட வழியில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பாடசாலையில் ஒரு வேளை பகல் உணவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பஞ்சம் பட்டினி இவைகளால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அவர்களை, நிலச் சுவான்தார்கள் தங்களின் அடிமை ஆட்களாக்கி, ஆடு மாடு மேய்ப்பதற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்வார்கள். எதிர்காலப் புதிய இந்தியாவில் மன்னர்களாக, மக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக விளங்க வேண்டிய அவர்களின் கல்வி வளர்ச்சி பாதிக்கப்பட்டு அடிமைகளாக மாறுகின்றனர். இந்நிலை மாறவேண்டுமானால் எல்லா ஜில்லா போர்டு பாடசாலைகளிலும் கட்டாயமாகப் பகல் உணவு கொடுக்க வசதிசெய்யவேண்டும். இந்நாட்டில் வாழ்விழந்து சிக்கின்றவர்களான ஏழை எளியவர்கள், உடலுழைப்பைச் சிந்தும் பட்டாளிகள், இந் நாட்டின் முதலெலும்பு போன்ற ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஆகியோரின் வாழ்வு மறுபடியும் மலர்வதற்கு கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்பி முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI T. SHANMUGAM:—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆதரித்துப் பேசும் பொழுதும், ‘We appreciate the budget but our district has not got anything’, என்று ஆரம்பத்தில் ஆதரித்து பிறகு தங்கள் பேச்சு முழுமையும், ‘சர்க்கார் எங்கள் தொகுதிக்கு இதைச் செய்யவில்லை, எங்கள் ஊருக்கு அதை செய்யவில்லை’ யென்பதாக சர்க்காரின் மேல் குற்றச்சாட்டுகளைத்தான் சாட்டினார்கள்.

“அப்படியே செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிற்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மையும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் அங்கே நிறைய வசிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஜில்லாவில் எப்பொழுதும் நல்ல நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி கிடையாது. நானும் இன்னும் ஒரு சிலரும் இதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காருக்கு மகஜர் அனுப்பியும் கூட இதுவரையில் எந்தவிதமான நன்மையும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. ஆற்றுப் பாசனம் செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்றால் எந்த வழியும் இல்லை. குறிப்பாக கிருஷ்ண பெண்ணார் அணைக்கட்டுதிட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்தால் அதன் மூலமாக நீர்ப்பாசனம் செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிற்கு வரலாமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. எப்பொழுது அது அமுலுக்கு வரப்போகிறதோ தெரியவில்லை.

[Sri T. Shanmugam] [25th March 1953]

செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா மிகவும் ஏழ்மையான ஜில்லா. கோயம்பத்தூர், மதுரை, தஞ்சாவூரைப்போல பெரிய பணக்காரர்கள் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் கிடையாது. பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் ஏழை விவசாயிகள், கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள். ஆகவே இவர்களெல்லாம் வாழும் இது ஏழை ஜில்லா. இந்த மக்களும் ரொம்பவும் பிற்போக்கு இந்தத்தவர்களாவார்கள். இந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள எங்கள் ஸ்பீக்கரும்புதூர் தாலுகாவைப் பற்றி நான் அதிகம் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. மழையில்லாததின் காரணமாக அந்த தாலுகா பூராவிலுமுள்ளோர் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அதைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் கூட கவனிக்கவே இல்லை. பல ஏரி குளம் மராமத்துகளெல்லாம் நடக்க வேண்டும். அவைகள் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவேயில்லை. எப்போதாவது கொஞ்சம் மழை பெய்தாலும் அந்த ஜலத்தை தேக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு உபயோகிக்க முடியாத நிலைமையில் ஏரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு ஏரி நிரம்பினாலும் கூட அங்குள்ள நிலங்களுக்குப் பாய்ச்சி பயிரிட வசதி ஏற்படும். அப்படியெல்லாம் செய்வதில்லை. சிறு சிறு நீர்ப்பாசனம் சம்பந்தமாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யும் காரியங்கள் போதவே போதாது.

(At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

“பணமில்லையென்றால் தாராளமாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து கடன் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாம். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் சண்டைப் போட்டு அவர்களுக்கு தற்பொழுது சேர்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் நமது மாகாண வரிப்பணத்தை வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாம்

“குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன், இந்தச் சர்க்கார் மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்ததே தப்பாகும். வீணாக அதைக் கட்டி அழுது கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதாக நான் போன வருஷம் சொன்னேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“நீங்க ‘கட்டி அழுதுகொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்,’ என்றெல்லாம் பேசக்கூடாது.”

* SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“தலைவர் அவர்களே ! நான் இப்போ அப்படிச் சொல்லவில்லை. ‘இந்த திட்டத்தை கட்டி அழுது கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று போன வருஷம் தான் சொன்னேன்’ என்பதாகத்தான் நான் இப்போது சொல்லுகிறேன். (சிரிப்பு) ஏன் அப்படிச் சொன்னேன் என்றால் சர்க்காருக்கு அதனால் வருமானம் குறைந்து போச்சே தவிர எந்த வகையிலும் அந்தச் சட்டத்தை இவர்களால் வெற்றிகரமாக அமுல் நடத்தவே முடியவில்லை. நமது மந்திரி சபையிலுள்ள மந்திரிகளும் கூட, பிரொகிபிஷன் சரியாக நடப்பதில்லை. சீப் மினிஸ்டர் தான் ரொம்ப பிடிவாதமாக இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர இல்லாவிட்டால் இதை scrap பண்ணிவிடலாமென்று கூட யோசனை சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“நீங்கள் அது மாதிரியாகச் சொல்வது ரொம்பவும் தவறாகும்.”

* SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“அது மாதிரியாக நான் சொல்லவில்லை. மந்திரிகள் சொன்னதாகப் பேப்பரிலே வந்திருந்தது. அதைப் படித்து விட்டுத்தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“அப்படி பேப்பரிலே வந்தது பொய் என்றால் ஏன் அந்த மெயில் பத்திரிகையின் மேல் action எடுக்கவில்லையென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? ஏதாவது ஒன்றைச் சொல்லிவிடுவது. பின்னர் முதல் மந்திரிக்குப் பயந்து கொண்டு நான் அப்படிச் சொல்லவில்லையென்பதாக மறுத்துவிடுகிறது.”

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“Please look into the Council Proceedings. It has been contradicted.”

25th March 1953]

* **SRI T. SHANMUGAM** :—“அது எப்படியாவது போகட்டும். ஆனால் எல்லா வருஷங்களையும்விட இந்த வருஷம் மது விலக்கு குற்றங்கள் அதிகமாயிருக்கின்றனவே தவிர கொஞ்சம் கூட குறையவில்லை. நிறையப்பேர் பணம் சம்பாதித்து விட்டார்கள். எதற்காக வெற்றியடையாத இந்தச் சட்டத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டும் என்று தான் கேட்கிறேன்? யாராவது குடிக்காமல் இருந்தால் சரி; இப்பொழுது எல்லோரும் குடிக்கிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக ஒன்றைப் பாருங்கள் “நீரா பார்லர்” என பதனீர் கடைகளை திறந்து இருக்கிறார்கள். பதனீர் கடை என்றால் என்ன? அதுவும் கள்ளுக்கடைதானே. பதனீர் சாப்பிட்டால் என்ன? கள் சாப்பிட்டால் என்ன?”

* **THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER** :—“நீங்கள் தயவு செய்து கொஞ்சம் நீரா சாப்பிட்டுப்பாருங்கள்.”

* **SRI T. SHANMUGAM** :—“இதைச் சாப்பிட்டா கள்ளைச் சாப்பிட்டதாக ஆகாது என்று சொல்லுகிறீர்களா? பழக்கமில்லாதவங்க நீரா சாப்பிட்டால் உடனே அவர்களுக்கும் மயக்கம் தான் வரும். ஆகவே இதுவும் போதையைக் கொடுக்கும் பொருள்தான். இது மாதிரியாகவெல்லாம் மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மீற வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதைக் காட்டிலும் அந்தச் சட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் கால தாமதம் செய்யாமல் ஒழித்து விட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* **SRI L. ANANDAN** :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த விவாதத்தில் நான் கலந்து கொள்ள சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்தற்காக நான் நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். குறிப்பாக தென்றூரகாடு ஜில்லா கள்ளக்குறிச்சி தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சுமார் 50,000-க்கு மேல் வசித்து வருகிறார்கள். நான் அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் கிராமங்களைப் பார்த்தேன். அங்கு சில கிராமங்களில் பார்க்கும்போது அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான குடியிருப்பு வசதி இல்லாமலும், போதுமான இடமில்லாமலும், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லாமலும், ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம் அடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் குடும்பம் ஒன்றுக்கு குடியிருப்புக்கு மூன்று செண்டிகளாவது நிலம் பிரித்துக்கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய மானியம் கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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“கள்ளக்குறிச்சி தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் கல்வியறிவு இல்லாதவர்களாக இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். காரணம் அங்கே இரண்டு ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் தான் இருக்கின்றன. மேற்படி தாலுகாவில் பிரகாவிற்று ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூலை கட்டிக் கொடுத்தும், ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலை ஏற்படுத்தினால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கல்வியறிவு பெற முடியும். ஆகவே ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தில் அக்கறை கொள்ளும் நமது சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் தொடந்தார்போல் ஐந்தாறு வருஷங்களாக மழை இல்லாமல் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு மக்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். விவசாய முறையிலும் இன்னும் பல துறைகளிலும் அவர்கள் கவலையுற்று வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாததால் அவர்கள் மிகவும் சிரமப்பட்டு விவசாயம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்கு பலர் புதிய முறையில் விவசாயம் செய்து பலருக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க முயற்சித்தாலும் மின்சார வசதி கிடையாது. ஆகையால் கள்ளக்குறிச்சி தாலுகாவிற்கு மின்சார வசதிக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யும்படியாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மேற்படி தாலுகாவிலுள்ள பஞ்சத்தை அகற்ற வேண்டுமென்றால் கோழுதி நதி, மணிமத்தா நதி அணைக்கட்டு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால் சுமார் 12,500 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்கு கொண்டு வந்து இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கலாம். அதன்மேல் அங்குள்ள நிலங்களை

[Sri L. Anandan] [25th March 1953]

நஞ்சை நிலங்களாகக் கிடைத்ததின் உணவு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கிவிடுவதோடு நாட்டில் வேலையில்லாமல் பரிதாபிக்கும் பாட்டாளி மக்களுக்குப் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலை கொடுத்ததுபோலாகும். இந்த இரண்டு திட்டங்களை மாஜி மந்திரி கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் நேரில் வந்து பார்த்து அதைக் கூடிய சீக்கிரம் நிறைவேற்றி விடலாம் என்று சொல்லியும் இன்னும் அவைகள் நிறைவேற்றப்படாமல் இருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இந்த இரண்டு திட்டங்களையும் உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது மின்சார விநியோக இலாகாவை சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டும். காரணம் கடலூர் போன்ற இடங்களில் தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு மின்சாரத்தை விநியோகிக்கும் வேலையைக் கொடுத்திருப்பதால் அதனால் பெரும்பாலான மக்களுக்கு பயன் அளிக்கவில்லை. ஒரு சிலருக்குதான் பயன் அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அது சம்பந்தமாக இப்பொழுது அங்குள்ள உதவி இஞ்சினியர் மேல் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே சர்க்காருக்கு வரும் கெட்ட பெயரை உடனடியாக தடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று இருந்தால் மின்சார விநியோகத்தை சர்க்காரே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்தவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக பஞ்சாயத்துக்களில் நடந்து வரும் தேர்தலில் கை தூக்கி வோட்டுப்போடும் முறையை சர்க்கார் அருவே ஒழிக்க வேண்டும். காரணம் என்ன தொகுதியில் சில கிராமங்களிலிருந்து சின்ன சேலம் டிப்டி பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபிஸர் மேல் சில புகார்கள் வந்தன. உதாரணமாக வடக்கு நந்தல் பஞ்சாயத்து தேர்தல் மேற்படி ஆபிஸர் தலைமையில் நடந்தது. அங்கு நானும் சென்று பார்த்தேன். மேற்படி ஆபிஸர் ஒருவருக்கே சாதகமாக நடந்துக்கொண்டார். ஆகவே இதை உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து மறு தேர்தல் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“Mr. Speaker Sir, இப்பொழுது இந்த மசோதாவைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும்போது அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்கு சில விஷயங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஆந்திரப் பிரதேச வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் பல வேலைகளை கவனிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு சில காரியங்களை நிறைவேற்ற பணம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப் போகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு செலவு செய்யப்போகிறார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கனம் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ சி. சுப்ரமணியத்திற்கு ஒன்று சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பஞ்சம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்திற்காக என்ன allotment பண்ணி இருக்கிறார்கள்? அவர்களுடைய பட்ஜெட்டில் ராயலசீமையிலிருந்து திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா வரையில் பஞ்சம் வந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அதற்கு என்ன allot பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்கள்? திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிற்கு எவ்வளவு ரூபாய் பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? போன வருஷம் ரூ. 80 லட்சம் கொடுத்தார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் 23 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் மந்திரியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் ஊரிலுள்ள பஞ்சம் மட்டும் தான் அவர் கண்ணில் தெரிந்திருக்கிறது.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I repudiate such allegations.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“நான் allegation சொல்லவில்லை. குற்றச்சாட்டு சொல்லவில்லை. அவருக்கு நிச்சயமாகத் தெரிகிறது அவருடைய ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி. திருநெல்வேலி, மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாக்களிலும் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. திருநெல்வேலி பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்லுவேன். மதுரையிலிருந்து கனம் ராஜாராம் வந்திருக்கிறார். அதைப் பற்றி அவர் சொல்லுவார். இராமநாதபுரத்திலிருந்து கனம் சுவாமிநாதன் வந்திருக்கிறார். அந்த ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி அவர் சொல்லுவார். அதைப்

25th March 1953] [Sri K. T. Kosalam]

போலவே கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் கோயம்புத்தூரிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறார். அதனால் அவருடைய ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பஞ்சம் அவருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அதைத்தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். எங்களுடைய ஜில்லாவில் சுமார் 5 அல்லது 6 வருஷங்களாக மழை இல்லாமல் குடி தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் செத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நிரூபிக்கமுடியும். தண்ணீர் எடுக்கும்போது ஒரு பெண் வெப்பம் தாங்காத மலையில் மயக்கமுற்று கீழே விழுந்து மண்டை உடைந்து அப்படியே செத்து அழிந்திருக்கிறாள். ஒரு குடும் தண்ணீர் எடுக்கப்போய் அவளுக்கு இந்த கதி ஏற்பட்டது. இந்த மாதிரியான பஞ்சத்தை பத்திரிகையில் சிலர் சித்தரித்து படம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், மெயில் பத்திரிகையில் அவ்விதம் போடப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஐந்து வருஷமாக பஞ்சம் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது.

“சரி அது போகட்டும். அதற்கு ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாய் சாங்ஷன் செய்திருப்பதாக திடீரென்று மெயில் பத்திரிகையில் வெளியாயிற்று. அரசாங்கம் அவ்விதம் சாங்ஷன் செய்திருப்பதாகப் பார்த்தேன். அதையும் 20 நாட்களாகப் பார்க்கிறேன். இன்னும் அந்த ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாயைக்காணோம். இதுவரைக்கும் இன்னும் இரண்டும் லட்ச ரூபாய்கூட சாங்ஷன் ஆகி வந்திருப்பதாகக்கூட தெரியவில்லை. அவ்விதம் நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது ஏன் ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாய் சாங்ஷன் செய்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லி மக்களை ஏமாற்றுகிறீர்கள் என்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். மக்களுக்கு சர்க்காரின் பேரில் நம்பிக்கை இருக்கவேண்டும். நிலையான சர்க்கார் இருக்கவேண்டும். அராஜகம் மாறவேண்டும். நிலையான சர்க்கார், உறுதியான சர்க்கார் இருக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் மீது மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கவேண்டும். திருநெல்வேலிக்கு சாங்ஷன் செய்திருப்பதாக பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்தேனே என்று கலெக்டரைப் பேர்ய் கேட்டால் அவர் சொல்லுகிறார் தனக்கு உத்தரவு விரைவில் என்று. ஆகவே நான் சொல்லுகிறேன் இந்த பஞ்சத்தைப்போக்க கலெக்டருக்கு 30 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். நீங்கள் சொன்னது ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாய், மொத்தம் கொடுக்கச் சொல்வது 30 லட்சம் ரூபாய். மீதம் வேண்டியது 23 லட்சம் ரூபாய் தான். பஞ்சம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை சமாளிக்க இவ்வளவு பணம் வேண்டும். இந்த ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாயை வைத்துக்கொண்டு என்ன செய்ய முடியும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் உங்களை குறை சொல்லவில்லை. Allegation ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. பஞ்சத்திற்கு ஏன் பணம் ஒதுக்கக்கூடாது என்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். அதற்காக கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் கோப்படுகிறார். அவர் கோப்படுவதற்கு அவசியமே இல்லை. 200 கோடி ரூபாய் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தருவதாகசொல்லுகிறார்கள். உங்களுக்கு பஞ்சத்திற்கு கடனாகக் கொடுப்பதாக வாக்களித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நாமும் அவர்களிடத்தில் பணம் வேண்டும் என்று காவடி எடுக்கிறோம். அதைப் பற்றி முதல் மந்திரிகூட சட்டசபையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். நீங்கள் இந்த இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு இந்த பஞ்சத்தை நீக்கக் கூடாதா என்று கேட்கிறேன். வேறு ஒன்றும் நான் சொல்லவில்லை.”

* SRI N. C. RAMASWAMI KANDER :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் 1 p.m.
அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இங்கே கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நமது மாகாணத்திலே கிராமங்கள்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் கிராமங்களில் விவசாயிகளும், நிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களும் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் இருந்தது முதல், இந்த ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பட்டது வரையில் அந்த நிலையிலே தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். மழையின்றி ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதினால் ஆங்காங்கே நீர்பாசன வசதிகளை சர்க்கார் செய்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் சுகமாக வாழ வழி ஏற்படும். ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் கிடையாது. சிறிய சிறிய ரோடுகள் போட வேண்டும். இவைகள் போன்ற சௌகரியங்களை சர்க்கார் செய்துக்கொடுக்க வில்லை. இவைகளெல்லாம் ஜனங்களுக்கு செய்துக்கொடுக்கவில்லை என்றால் ஒரு M.L.A. கூட இந்த எலக்ஷனில் வரமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.

[Sri N. C. Ramaswami Kander] [25th March 1953]

“இன்று 5 கோடி ரூபாய் கடன் பெற்றிருப்பதுபோல் இன்னும் கிராம சீர்திருத்தத்திற்கு 20 கோடி கடன் பெற்றுகிடும் கிராமத்தில் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன். மகாத்மா காந்தியார்கூட கிராமங்களுக்கு புனர் உதாரணம் அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்று பன்முறை சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அங்குள்ள மக்கள் கல்வித் துறையிலும், தொழில் துறையிலும் பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலும் உயர்வதற்கு வழி வகுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், அவர்களுக்கு சுகாதார வசதிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறி இருக்கிறார். அதன்படி இப்பொழுது நடக்கிறதா என்று கேட்கிறேன்? ஒருவிதமான நன்மையும் கிராம மக்களுக்கு செய்யவில்லை என்று வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“கிராமங்களில் உள்ள ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கல்வி துறையில் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப்படவில்லை. கல்வியிலும், சலுகையும் உதவியும் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. கிராம ஜனங்கள் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இல்லாமல் நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டு மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதி செய்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூட வசதியே இல்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யுமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களில் நல்ல ரோட்டு வசதிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இம்மாதிரியாக பொது மக்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கும் காரியங்களை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள், கிராமாபிவிருத்திக்காகவும், பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர், ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகவும், தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பிரிக்காவிற்கு ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூல் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொது கிராமத்திய ஜனங்கள் 20 மைலுக்கு அப்புரம்தான் போய் கல்வி பயில் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக செங்கம் தாலுகாவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் தாளப்பட்டியில் 40 கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரிதான் இருக்கிறது. அதையும் ஒரு வருஷம் மூடி இருக்கிறது. அங்கு ஹைஸ்கூலும் கிடையாது. அதை உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு இதை யெல்லாம் செய்யவில்லையென்றால் அவர்கள் சர்க்காரை குறை கூறுவார்கள். ஆகவே இதை செய்யவேனுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இதையெல்லாம் ராஜாஜி செய்யவேனுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

*SRI V. CHINNAYYA:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நமது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“திருச்சி ஜில்லாவுடன் ஒணக்கப்பட்ட புதுக்கோட்டை டிவிஷனில் நீண்ட காலமாகப் பருவமழையிலலை. அங்கே விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பருவமழை இல்லாவிருக்கிறபடியால் குடிப்பதற்குக்கூட தண்ணீர் வசதியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அங்குள்ள பழைய கிணறுகளை சுத்தப்படுத்தி, ஆழமாகத் தோண்டும்படியும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பஞ்சநிவாரண வேலைகள் பலவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் புதுக்கோட்டை டிவிஷனில் ஆற்றுப் பாசன வசதி இல்லாததால், திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள காவேரியிலிருந்து ஒரு கால்வாய் வெட்டிக் கொண்டுவர ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“மேலும் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இருக்கும் விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டை தாலுகாவாரியாகப் பிரித்து அமைத்தால் ஆங்காங்கு உள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும் என்றும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். மேலும் பம்பு கிடையாது. தாலுகாவிற்கு ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கோரப்படுகிறது. மேலும் திருமயம், குளத்தூரைச் சேர்ந்த இலுப்பூர் ஏரியாவில் 30 ஆயிரம் ஜனத்தொகை இருக்கிறது. ஷெய்ரில் ஐந்தாம் வகுப்பு வரைதான் படிக்க முடியும். அதற்குமேல் படிக்கவேண்டுமானால் 8 மைலுக்கு அப்பாலுள்ள அன்னவாசலுக்கு நடந்துபோய் படிக்கும்படி ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகவே அங்கு ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூலை ஏற்படுத்தும் படியாக நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

25th March 1953]

[Sri V. Chinnayya]

“மேலும் ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிவினை ஏற்பட இருக்கின்ற சமயத்தில் புதுக்கோட்டையை தனி ஜில்லாவாக அதைப் பிரித்துவைக்க வேண்டுமென கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பிரதமராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிறைய உதவி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு ஊர்களிலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் இன்னும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டு வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் இவர்களிடம் ரொம்பவும் கருணை காட்டுவதெல்லாம் அவர்களை கிளர்ச்சியில் சிக்கவைப்பதற்குத்தான். ஆகவே சர்க்காரே ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய பிரச்சினையை தீர்த்துவைக்க முன்வர வேண்டும்.”

* SRI P. K. THIRUMURTHI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் முதலில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த மானிய கோரிக்கையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதோடு சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப் படுகிறேன்.

“இதுவரை சர்க்கார் ஏராளமான பணம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்தது கொஞ்சம் பேர்தான். ஆகவே செலவு செய்திற பணம் எல்லோருக்கும் உபயோகமாய் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

“நிறைய ஹாஸ்டல்கள் இருந்தும் முன்னேற்றம் இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் ஹாஸ்டல் நடத்தும் பிரைவேட் ஆட்கள் அதை ஒரு வியாபாரம்போல் நடத்துகிறார்கள். ஹாஸ்டல்களை சர்க்காரே நடத்துவது நல்லது. பிரைவேட் ஹாஸ்டல் நடத்துகிறவர்கள் சர்க்கார் பணத்தை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக நடக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கொள்கையை மாற்றி சர்க்காரே ஹாஸ்டல்களை நடத்துவது நல்லது.

“ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் கமிட்டிகள் விஷயமாய் கொஞ்சம் சொல்ல ஆசைப் படுகிறேன். இந்தக் கமிட்டிகளில் ஹரிஜன சமூகத்தில் உள்ள எல்லா மூன்று பிரிவினர்களுக்கும் பங்கு இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு சமூகத்தாரே இருப்பது நல்லதல்ல. எல்லோரும் கமிட்டியில் இருந்தால்தான் அவர்கள் குறைகள் தீர வழியேற்படும். இதைச் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“மகாத்மா காந்திஜி, நம் ராஜாஜி போன்ற தலைவர்கள் உதவியால்தான் இதுவரை ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்தார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் இவர்களை கடவுள்போல் பாவித்து நடக்கவேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ்தான், ஹரிஜனங்கள் கட்சி. வேறு கட்சியில் சேரக்கூடாது என்று சொல்ல ஆசைப் படுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக நாட்டில் தற்காலம் இருக்கும் பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பலர் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். மழையில்லாமையால் மக்கள் பஞ்சத்தில் ரொம்பவும் வாடுகிறார்கள். மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வந்திருப்பதை நான் போற்றுகிறேன். இந்த நிவாரணத்தில் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் வைப்பது முக்கியம். பஞ்ச நிவாரணமாக வேலையில்லா ஆட்களுக்கு கஞ்சி ஊற்றினாலே போதும். என் தொகுதியாகிய பொள்ளாச்சி தாலுகாவில் தற்போது பஞ்சம். இந்த பஞ்சத்தை அவசியம் போக்கவேண்டும். உழைக்க ஆசையுள்ள மக்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் வேலை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI MOHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு மூலையில் அமைந்து இருக்கும் அரந்தாங்கி தாலுகா ஒரு துர்பாக்கிய நிலையில் இருப்பதைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன்.

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“அதிக பணம் படைத்தவர்களோ, அதிக நிலமுள்ளவர்களோ, பெரும் வியாபாரம் செய்பவர்களோ அங்கு வெகு சொற்பம். பெரும்பாலும்

[Sri Mohamed Salih Maraiknyar] [25th March 1953]

விவசாயம் செய்தே ஜீவனம் நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். அதவும் நீர்பாசன வசதி இல்லாமல் மழையை நம்பியே விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. பல ஆண்டுகளாக பருவ மழை மோசம் செய்வதின் நிமித்தம் அந்த விவசாயமும் அடியோடு பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பிழைப்புக்கு வழி இல்லாமல் ஏழை மக்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். தரித்திர நாராயணன் அங்கு தாண்டவம் ஆடுகிறான். கொடும் பஞ்சம் ஏழை மக்களை வாட்டி வதைக்கிறது. அங்கு பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையை உடனடியாக ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன். இந்நிலையில் ரூ. 100-க்கு மேல் வரி செலுத்துபவர்களுக்கு வரி வஜா கிழையாதென்றும் பல காரணத்தால் சென்ற மூன்று வருஷமாக வசூலிக்காமல் பாக்கி இருக்கும் வரியை வசூலிக்கும்படி சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு செய்திருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளிடமோ பணம் இல்லை. நிலங்களை விற்றுக் கொடுக்க நினைத்தாலும் வாங்குவாரில்லை. கடன் கொடுப்பாருமில்லை. வரி கொடுக்க வேறு வழி இல்லாதிருப்பதால் வரிகொடா இயக்கம் ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தத்திற்கு விவசாயிகள் ஆளாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அரந்தாங்கி தாலுகா எல்லா நிலமையிலும் மோசமான நிலமையில் இருந்துவருவதால் அத் தாலுகாவிற்கு விசேஷ சலுகை காட்டும்படி நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இணை ஒழிப்புச் சட்டப்படி அநேகம் இணை கிராமங்களுக்கு நஷ்டயீடு கொடுத்து சர்க்காரில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். ஒரு சில கிராமங்களை non-estate என்று நஷ்டயீடு கொடுக்காமல் நீக்கிவிட்டார்கள். அப்படி நீக்கப்பட்ட எஸ்டேட் அல்லாத கிராமங்களில் Rent Reduction படி வரி வசூலிக்க எஸ்டேட் மாடனேஜர் இப்போது முனைந்திருக்கிறார். எஸ்டேட் அல்லாத கிராமங்களில் சட்டப்படி, Rent Reduction படி வரி வசூலிக்கலாமா என்று கேள்வி கேட்டேன். அதற்கு தவறுதலாக வரி வசூலிக்கப்பட்டதாகவும், அவ்விதம் செய்யாமலிருக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாயும் சென்ற 1953-ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் 31-ல் கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் இச்சபையில் பதில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அவர் சொன்ன பதில்படி இதுவரையில் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவதுடன் ‘non-estate’ கிராமங்களில் Rent Reduction வரி வசூலிக்காமல் நிறுத்த உடனடியாக உத்தரவிடும்படியும் நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to speak on a matter of personal explanation before I come to the Bill under discussion. Yesterday or day before yesterday in the course of the discussion on a cut motion, I had pointed out that there was political discrimination going on in the matter of distribution of Takkavi loans and quoted Vendasandur firka of Dindigul taluk as an instance. The Hon. the Finance Minister was good enough this morning to give me figures of the amount of Takkavi loans that was distributed in the Vendasandur firka and the other firka, namely, Athur, in the same taluk. The figures are up to 23rd March 1953. Vendasandur firka had received Rs. 28,600 and the other firka had received Rs. 19,450. I am glad, Sir, the question has been clarified. But I would like to state only one thing. My statement was based on information which I had received. On further verification also I would like to point out this thing, that only very recently the hon. Member representing that constituency actually went and had a talk with the Sub-Collector in the presence of the Tahsildar of that area. In the course of the conversation that took place, the hon. Member made this point very clear and after that in the course of the talks the hon. Member had with the Tahsildar, the Tahsildar was not able to furnish the figures at that time. Only afterwards an

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assurance was given by the Sub-Collector that any disparity would be looked into and matters set right. Later on it is known that a certain agitation was there against it and I am glad in the recent months, or weeks or days the matter has been set right. I will leave it at that.

“ Sir, coming to the discussion proper, many points were covered during the course of the general discussion on the Budget and also during the discussion on Demands. I do not want to repeat those points to-day. I want to confine my attention to only one aspect of the question. I want to-day to point out that that is the last occasion or last Budget session of the composite State. Possibly this evening by about 4 p.m. or 4-30 p.m. or when Parliament meets in about half an hour at Delhi, the Prime Minister of India would be making an announcement on the formation of the Andhra State. I hope that this announcement does come to-day. I expect it. Without discussing the whole question, let us now congratulate the Andhra people and legislators on the achievement of one of their cherished goals. Let us all realize that when we congratulate them, we congratulate them because it was part of the struggle of the entire national movement for the last 30 or 40 years. One of the important aspects of the struggle against the British Government in the country which the national movement carried on for forty years ever since the National Congress came out of the rut of being just an organization of certain educated people and became a mass movement from 1920, was the distribution of the provinces on the basis of language. That demand itself came as a result of the development of the national movement itself. Until then the national movement was not a mass movement. It was only when the leaders of the national movement went to the people and spoke to them in their own language, when Bharathi appealed to the Tamil people in his immortal Tamil poetry, when the Telugu people appealed to their people in their own language, when Rabindranath Tagore appealed to the Bengalee people in his immortal Bengalee poetry, it was only then that the national movement became a mass movement. It was only then that the common mass of the people of this country took greater and greater interest in the struggle for national independence, in the struggle for democracy and out of this itself arose the desire to have linguistic States. As a result of this the first step was taken by the Congress organization itself in 1920 to carve out its own provinces on the basis of language and not on the basis of administrative provinces that have been carved out by the British Government during its period of administration. Since then this question has been before the country. In 1927 the British Government threw out a challenge to the Indian people and appointed the Simon Commission with wide powers, as against our demand for immediate Swaraj. That challenge was accepted by the Indian National Congress and by the Indian National Movement and all the political parties in this country decided to boycott that Commission. As against that Commission, there was an All-Party Conference called

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for by the Indian National Congress which accepted the challenge of the British Government and decided to produce a draft constitution for India which was the basis for further struggle by the Indian people. The All-Party Conference appointed a Sub-Committee which was presided over by no less a leader than Pandit Motilal Nehru, the father of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister and President of the Indian National Congress, and the members were the late Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sri M. R. Jayakar and others belonging to various political parties. When the Sub-Committee proposed to write a draft constitution for India, they devoted a particular chapter to the question of redistribution of provinces. They said :

‘Everyone knows that the present distribution of India has no rational basis. It is merely due to accident and the circumstances attending the growth of the British power in India. As a whole it has little to do with geographical, historical or economic or linguistic reasons. Even from the purely administrative point of view, it is not a success.’

After stating this premise, they went on to point out the principles that should govern the redistribution of provinces and enunciated those principles in a clear and categorical language based on their experience in the national movement and their experience with the people.

‘The main considerations must be necessarily the wishes of the people and the linguistic unity of the area concerned. It is well recognised that rapid progress in education as well as in general culture and in most departments of life depends on language. It becomes essential therefore to conduct the business and politics of a country in a language which is understood by the masses. So far as the provinces are concerned, they must be in the provincial language.’

They further proceeded and said :

‘If a province is to educate itself and do its whole work through the medium of its language, it must necessarily be a linguistic one. If we wish a province to make rapid progress, we shall have to allow it to do its work in its own language.’

Sir, these were the specific principles which the All-Party Conference presided over by no less than Pandit Motilal Nehru, enunciated and on that basis they drafted a constitution also for India.

“Therefore, in spite of the fact that in the recent past, during the last 3 or 4 months or even 3 or 4 years when this question came to the fore, there has been a lot of controversy, and in spite of the fact that there has been a lot of heart-burning on both sides, let us now at least realize that the achievement of the Andhra State by the Andhra people is a landmark in the struggle of the Indian people towards their cherished goal of linguistic provinces. It was a part of the Indian struggle itself and therefore let us all now join together and congratulate the Andhra people and the legislators also for having achieved this success. When we congratulate them, let us also understand and realize that it is our own success. It is the success of every section of the people in this State. It is not the success of Andhra people alone; it is not the success of Tamil people alone and it is not the success of Kerala people alone. It is the success of all the people because the formation of linguistic State was the common cherished

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desire of all people and of the national movement, be they Andhras, Bengalis or others. Therefore, to the extent to which a section of our people had won their desire, let us all join together in rejoicing and in being happy over this consummation.

“ Therefore when we realize this, let us also go back and forget what has happened in the recent past. Let us also go back and try to remember the common struggles that all of us have put up together. We have got great traditions in common. The Andhra people, the Tamil people and the Kerala people have all joined together in the struggle against British Imperialism. They have given great poets. The Andhra people, for example, gave a Veeresalingam Pantulu who was responsible for the renaissance in the Andhra and in the entire South. The Tamil people gave Bharathi and a host of others from that time. Therefore, out of these common struggles and common streams of nationalism the common stream of national struggle itself has grown. Let us now remember all those glorious struggles and traditions and let us not try to spend our time on smaller matters. Let us try to forget the small matters. If the Andhra people get their State, it is also good to us because, I believe, from next time onwards we will be able to conduct our proceedings not in a language which is neither mine nor that of anybody else, but in our own language. The common people also will understand what we are doing here. It will also become possible for the common people in this part of the State and in the new State, to participate more and more in the administration and in the political life of the country. To that extent the success of Andhra people is also the success of our own democratic life.

“ Lastly, I would like to point out, when we stand for the unity of India, what do we mean by that? If any part of the State or the Indian Union is backward, certainly it will tell upon the strength of the Indian Union itself as a whole. Therefore, when the Andhra people get their own State to work for a better destiny for themselves, I am sure every one of us here will rejoice about it because the strength of the Andhra State will also mean the strength of the whole of India, which would mean the strength of Tamil Nad, because all of us wish for a happy, prosperous and strong India. I only appeal to all the Members present here and through them to the people outside, on this happy occasion let us remember our past and let us work for a happy Andhra, for a happy Tamil Nad, for a happy Kerala and for a happy India, Sir.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Narayana Kurup reminded me of what I told last year in the House that I was a creature of circumstances. I wish to tell the House that I am a creature of more adverse circumstances this year. Last year, I had to follow up an interim Budget and finalise it; but now when I see what I have to do in framing an interim Budget, I feel that I was in a happier position then than now.

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" Sir, the question is this: it was stated by hon. Members that during these six months of common administration for both the Andhra and the residuary areas, the administration should be carried on in a normal way and that the partition should not stand in the way of the various governmental activities. I wish it were possible to do so; but I have to explain to hon. Members the difficulties. I am sure when I do so they will appreciate them. For one thing, hospital is a good thing; if it is necessary that a hospital has got to be put up somewhere, it will mean Rs. 50,000 at least. Nobody can say that there is this partition impending and therefore a hospital has become unnecessary now. The real question will be: there are ever so many places where hospitals have got to be put up, and which place have we to choose? Here is the question of partition pending. Can this Government decide for the future Andhra Government to come that a certain hospital—one hospital which we can put up or two or three hospitals—has got to be put up with the funds available with us? Can we decide on the location of the hospital with reference to the Andhra places from where there is demand for such hospital? Certainly no. It will be committing the future Andhra Government to the location of the hospital if we take a decision that the hospital should be located at a particular place. So also, if we take a bridge for example—there may be necessity for a bridge, and it has got to be put up—there are ever so many places where a bridge can be put up; but if we decide on the construction of the bridge, we have to take a decision on the place where it has got to be located and priority has to be given to that place. Will this Government be justified, pending partition, to allocate priorities like that and commit the future Andhra Government to that extent? That is why we say we are unable to take positive decisions, even though the schemes by themselves may be good—and they do not go in the air—because we have to locate the schemes in some place or other and that would amount to committing future Governments to the location of those schemes in particular places. They should be left free to choose the places; and again, even if we decide like that, after all, the implementation of the decision will have to be done by the future Government. I think I have said in the Budget itself that we have decided to carry on the implementation of the schemes which we have already taken up, and in respect of new schemes, only those schemes which have become necessary in view of the implementation of the existing schemes should be taken up or schemes in respect of which the urgency is very great and which cannot be postponed. That is the test which we have tried to apply, and that is why we have decided to present an interim Budget instead of taking a decision for the whole year on behalf of the Andhra Government also. If we take such a decision with reference to the Andhra area, can we take a different decision with reference to the residuary area? Certainly, that will be another sort of discrimination. That is why for the entire State we have to postpone all new schemes, and I think we have done a wise thing

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in that respect, so much so that all sorts of charges may not be levelled against us later on that after knowing that the partition was coming up and was to take place soon, this Government has committed the future Governments to certain things. And because we were anxious that such a charge should not be levelled against us, we have avoided all these things by presenting an interim Budget. Hon. Members can now understand why we say that in view of the partition we are unable to take any decision on the question of new schemes and why we have allowed such decisions to be taken by the future Governments of the respective areas.

Then, Sir, coming to charges of discrimination, various kinds of charges of discrimination have been made during this debate, and particularly Mr. Venkateswarlu raised the question of discrimination even amongst political prisoners belonging to his own party. According to him, there has been discrimination as between Andhra political prisoners and Tamil political prisoners. (Sri V. Venkateswarlu was seen nodding his head.) He may say it was not his intention, but that was the very thing he raised on the floor of this House. If however he now assures me it was not his intention and it was not what he intended to convey, I am glad; if I misunderstood him, I shall only be too glad, but unfortunately I think I have understood him correctly.

Then, Sir, this contagion has spread to another sort of discrimination which we have till now scrupulously avoided, i.e., even with reference to famine relief. Because the Finance Minister comes from a certain district, it is said that his district has been favoured in preference to other districts. Sir, I may say that is the one thing we have been trying to avoid all along, and I may assure the hon. Member who made this charge that those days are gone when certain things were done simply because a certain Minister was interested or because a certain member was interested in something. Those days are gone, and we have been trying to take decisions on each matter on its own merit. That is the claim I want to make on behalf of this Government, and I am prepared to stand scrutiny before any Tribunal with respect to this charge.

Now that I have dealt this matter, I may immediately dispose of the charge made by another hon. Member that even though in the papers it was published that a certain amount was allocated for famine relief in Tirunelveli district, it has not been received there. I do not know what the hon. Member means when he says it has not been received there. I do not know whether he expects the money to be sent immediately by money order to him or to other hon. Members. It is not so and it cannot be so; it always takes time; when money is allotted here, it takes its usual course, and we are not at all interested in deceiving the people; we only give out the facts when actual decisions have been taken, and I am sure whatever is necessary will be done to see that the money allotted reaches the concerned place, wherever

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the area may be situated, whether it be in the southernmost tip or in the northernmost tip, whether it be in the Andhra or in the Tamil or in the Malayalam area or in the South Kanara area.

“ Sir, I am sorry Mr. Narayana Kurup dragged the question of the Governor's tours into this debate. No doubt the Governor is a constitutional head, but he is not merely an ornamental head. If anybody knows the administration, and what important place the Governor occupies, then it will be realised that the Governor plays a very intimate part in the administration of the State. He is the Head of the State not belonging to any party whatsoever, and for such a Head it is necessary to keep in touch with the state of affairs in the various parts of the State. Naturally, that could be best done only by his undertaking these tours. I am glad to say that the Governor is extensively touring each district, taking a personal interest and is trying to find out for himself the existing conditions in the various areas. We should all welcome that; instead, Mr. Kurup has chosen to say that he is merely a constitutional head, that whatever might have been the justification in the previous era, it is not necessary now, and so on. Sir, I beg to differ from him, and I am glad to say that he is doing the job of it and that we should encourage him to do it more and more.

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“ Sir, various other matters also with reference to various constituencies have been raised again during this debate. I am sorry that it will not be within the scope of this debate to try to answer all those individual cases. As I have already promised I shall try to go into all those things and try to do whatever is possible. It is not a question merely of giving promises. Subject to the limitations that we will have to undergo during this transitional period, whatever is possible the Government will certainly try to do.

“ Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah raised the question, ‘ no doubt, with reference to new schemes, you need not take a decision, but what about schemes already undertaken and which have been stopped? ’ Evidently, he is referring to electricity extension schemes which have been stopped not only in the Andhra area but in the other areas also, about which members have been complaining. That is mainly due to want of funds. The Electricity Department wanted that if all the extensions which they were implementing should be taken up, 10 crores would be required. They put up the figure at 10 crores. But, unfortunately, our budgetary position did not permit us to allot 10 crores for this purpose and we could allot only 8 crores and within these 8 crores they had to allot to all the schemes. Of course, some of the extension schemes which had been taken up and on which much progress had not been made had to be stopped, because the most advantageous thing is to stop schemes which have least progressed. That being the case, even in regard to cases where implementation has been taken up and a certain progress has been made, I am sure a decision might have been taken to stop them. That is purely because of want of funds. Especially this year, hon. Members will find we are in greater difficulties. That is why I

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said that unless some sort of assistance comes from the Centre it will not be possible for us to implement the capital programmes which we have put up before the people in the Budget and I am hoping we will get something. In this connexion, reference was made to the 2 crores loan which the Central Government have promised. That is what the hon. Member, Mr. Kosalram was saying. He was asking 'why not utilize the amount for Tirunelveli?' Unfortunately, Sir, he has been absent throughout this debate and was engaged in other important matters in his own place and now he has come and after going through the Budget speech hurriedly, I think, he made the speech. This two crores also was received as a loan for meeting our famine expenditure. In fact, our claim before the Central Government was that we should receive at least 10 crores by way of assistance—either as a grant or as a loan—and as I have already stated in my Budget speech, in spite of the promises that have been made by the Central Government we have so far received only two crores as loan assistance and half-grant by way of gratuitous relief. Therefore, Sir, this sum of two crores has nothing to do with future famine expenditure which hon. Members expect in their respective areas, but it relates also to assistance granted for famine relief which we have carried out in various parts of the State. Our expenditure being in the order of 10 crores, we have spent more than 8 crores which have cut into our reserves. That is why we want Central assistance.

"Then finally, Sir, I am glad that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition ended with a very happy note wishing the Andhra people well. It is not as if the question of linguistic provinces by itself has no merits. It has got its own virtues; it has got its own advantages. But the problem before us is this. Partition of a province means ever so many things and it creates new problems. In the present set-up, in the present difficult situation, the only thing with which we are concerned is, whether linguistic division should get priority over every other problem. That is the thing with which leaders are concerned. In the present administrative difficulty we are facing, is it necessary to undertake this task immediately? That is the only problem that has been posed and that is how it has been approached also. People who have had administrative experience, who have had wide experience of administrative difficulties and problems, think that this linguistic division could after all wait for some time more; there are greater difficulties and bigger problems facing us and we should attack them first before taking up this question. It is only a question of priorities and in deciding priorities there is likely to be difference of opinion—one might think that this should be given greater priority and the other thing should be taken up later. But, on the whole, everybody is agreed that a general division on a linguistic basis should await the solution of very many other difficulties we are facing to-day. But, as far as the question of the separation of Andhra is concerned, it has been conceded long ago—even by the J.V.P. Report—and it stands on a separate footing altogether and

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in view of the psychology created among the Andhras and the expectations created in them, it is no longer safe or good to postpone the creation of the Andhra State. That is why, in spite of the difficulties, the Central Government have taken the decision and that is what they are going to announce now. Now, whatever be the difficulties in posing this problem of partition, it is necessary to undergo all this trouble, because postponement will create greater problems and greater difficulties. That is why they have given priority to the Andhra province and that is being created, and I am glad that as far as Andhra is concerned, they are getting this well-cherished wish and I am sure that with their determination and with their usual fervour to do things, they will make it a success, so much so, even the Government of India will be emboldened in taking up the problem of other linguistic provinces also. Therefore, they have got a duty to perform in respect of the other linguistic provinces also to see that their Andhra Province is made a success within the least possible time. And, in that respect, whatever co-operation is necessary from the residuary State we will ungrudgingly give them, whatever might be the attitude we might have taken up or the Andhras might have taken up during the past. I give this assurance on behalf of the State which exists now—of course I cannot speak of the future Governments—that as long as it lies within our power, co-operation is always available and I am sure with that co-operation the Andhra State will go forward and prosper, and as I have already stated, they will be a friendly neighbour. With these words I thank the hon. Members of the House for the patient hearing they have given me."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, అధ్యక్ష, ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Members opposite are not able to follow the hon. Member as he speaks in Telugu."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"అధ్యక్ష, ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ వైదీల విడుదల విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్ర, తమిళ భాషతో ప్రవర్తిస్తోందని నేను ఆశించినట్లు చెప్పారు. అది ఎంతమాత్రం సరికాదు. మా కమ్యూనిస్టు మనస్తత్వమేమా వారికి తెలుసును. మాది అంతర్జాతీయ పార్టీ అని వారే అంటూ వుంటారు. కమ్యూనిస్టు పక్షానికి చెందినవాడు ఆంధ్రుడు కానివ్వండి తమిళుడు కానివ్వండి, మరేయితర జాతివాడు కానివ్వండి వారందరూ మాకు సమానులే. మా దృక్పథం యీ ఆకధులకు అతీతమైనదని వారు గుర్తించాలి. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కొందరు తమిళ కమ్యూనిస్టులను ఔళ్లనుంచి విడుదల చేయించి వుండవచ్చు. అంతవరకు వారిని అభినందిస్తాను. అదేవిధంగా అన్ని ప్రాంతాలలోని కమ్యూనిస్టు వైదీలపట్ల ప్రవర్తించవలసిందని వారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. వీరిందరనూ రాజకీయ వైదీలుగా మాత్రమే గుర్తించవలసిందని వితో మాతృలు చేసిన వారుగా పరిగణించవద్దని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర తమిళ పక్షపాత బుద్ధిని కమ్యూనిస్టులకు అంటకట్టవద్దని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను."

THE MADRAS CONSOLIDATED FUND (WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS) 327
BILL, 1953

25th March 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is— .

"That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.' "

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will now put the Bill to the vote of the House clause by clause."

Clauses 1 and 2, the Schedule and the Preamble were put to the House one by one and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move—

' That the Bill be passed into law.' "

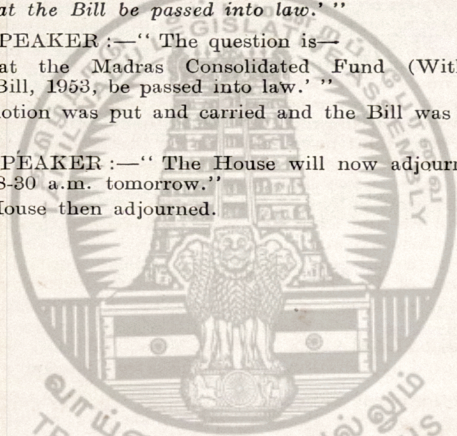
MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

"That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953, be passed into law.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.



வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS